THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,561—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
12th Feb.	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th „	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
29th „	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
26th „	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 426 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 797 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1913
City of Glasgow	5539	.....	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 „	12 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 „	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 „	13 „	.....	30 „
City of Sparta	5412	27 „	9 „	.....	Apl ...
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 „	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	5539	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford H ll	5321	25 „	19 „	8 June	...
City of Lahore	6375	25 May	14 June	9 July	...
City of Sparta	5412	27 „	9 „	29 July †	...
City of Manchester	8551	8 June	2 July	23 July	...
City of York	7809	18 „	11 „	1st Aug.	...
City of Sparta	5418	5 Oct.	29 „	19 „	...
City of Poona	5500	16 „	6 Nov.	24 „	...
City of Corinth	5442	23 „	18 „	5 Dec.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	31 „	23 „	14 „	...
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	8 Nov.	30 „	21 „	...
City of Lahore	6375	20 „	12 Dec.	2 Jan. 13	...
City of Benares	6973	22 „	22 „	14 „	...
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	2 Jan. 13	24 „	...

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

FARES'	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	376	691	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	452	1,091	469	...
„ Liverpool	603	957	462	705

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Dwarka ... 1695 Thurs. 8th Feb. 9 a.m. *C. M.
Linga ... 2184 Friday 9th Feb. 6 a. m. † direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 12th Feb. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Patiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Pundua" 3305 tons on or about 10th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.
6th February, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebenich	16th Feb. 1912
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April „
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebenich	16th „ „
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May „
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „ „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Climsek	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. „
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	27th April „
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	23th „ „
China	6017	P. Pavisich	29th May „
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June „

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1,035*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste..... „ 429 to 419†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste... ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 833 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Austria	7583	G. Raicich	6th Feb. 1912

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Kanzler	3000	Coltzau	16th Feb. 1912.
President	3310	Bremer	28th Feb. 1912.
Markgraf	3630	Ihle	6th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Medow Street, 19th January, 1912.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
99 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £100,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSED Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S W

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Horuby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	...	„ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Manager
Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

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LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.

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JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
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HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

IN GOLF BALLS

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE.

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

Standard Size (Floating)	Red Spot
Small Size Junior	Green Spot
Small Size Heavy Junior	Black Spot
Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern	

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY Depot: 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot: 188c, Mount Rd.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8,
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcoatness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.
Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose. Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CROXTETH HALL."

ARRIVED on the 4th February.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1912.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 832 of 1910.

KHAN SAHEB SHAIK EBRAHIM RAFIZ, of Bombay, Deccani Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landed Proprietor, residing at Hoosaria Street, outside the Fort ... ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1). FATEH MAHOMED GOOLAM SARWAR, (2). ABDUL GAFFOOR GOOLAM SARWAR & (3). JAMIET-BAI, widow of GOOLAM SARWAR, All of Bombay, Deccani Mahomedan Inhabitants, unemployed, residing at 2nd Nagpada outside the Fort ... Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 14th day of October, 1910, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 6,189 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit which are taxed at Rs. 270-2-0, thus making together the sum of Rs. 6,450-2-0.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 23rd day of August, 1911, certain moveable property consisting of gold and silver ornaments was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed & notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1912, at the hour of 3-30 O'Clock P. M. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property dated the 15th day of January, 1912, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his office, in the High Court, the said moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale. For further information application to be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1912, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the Resolutions set out in the notice sent to the Shareholders of Company will be proposed. Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1912,

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the following contracts for twelve months (except where otherwise stated) from 1st April, 1912, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up till noon 14th February, 1912 :—

Supply of Bullock Carts.
Removal of Ashes from H. M. Ships.
Purchase of Empty Casks, Staves, &c.
Supply of Lighters, to Naval Ordnance Depot.
Supply of Coolies, to Naval Ordnance Depot.
Supply of Fresh Provisions (alternative Tenders for (a) one year, (b) three years).

Tender Forms may be obtained at this Office on application. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. R. ROE,
Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...Dep.	9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep.	7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr.	10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr.	8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	33	24
" " Bareilly	33	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,
121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MR. ANDREW GEDDIS, having LEFT our Firm, the Power of Attorney, in his favor is cancelled as from the first of February 1912.

JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED.
Bombay, 5th February, 1912.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on THURSDAY, the 7th March 1912, at 6-30 p. m.]

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

AND

In the matter of the TRIKUMDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND at the Rate of 4 anna in the rupee has been declared in this matter and made payable at the Mill Office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to the creditors whose claims are allowed by the Judge in Chambers, in or after the 8th day of February, 1912, (except Sundays and Court Holidays), between the hours of 12 and 3 p. m.

R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd day of February, 1912.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon, of the 3rd March, 1912, for the SUPPLY of Oils, from 1st April 1912 to 31st March, 1913.

Form of Tender at Re. 3 each giving full particular can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

J. WILSON,
Offg. Store Keeper,
B. N. W. Railway.

Samastipur, the 2nd February, 1912.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

WANTED.

SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Oil Tank Steamer. Salary and full particulars on application to

Messrs. STEEL BROS & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.,
14-16 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT LONDON firm of Export Merchants REQUIRES the SERVICES of a reliable RESIDENT AGENT, with first class connection in every Trading centre in India, to cultivate, the Indent business. Only those capable of obtaining good indents will be considered. The remuneration offered is half profit made on each Indent.

Apply in first instance, stating full particulars as to capabilities references, etc., to "EXPORT," 108, Wool Exchange, London.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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English quality.
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4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

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EDWARDES THEATRE,

KALBADEVI ROAD,
OPPOSITE CHINOY BROS.

THE ASIATIC CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY
PREMIER
PICTURE THEATRE OF BOMBAY.
GRAND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
on SATURDAYS and WEDNESDAYS.
Tea and Cake or Aerated waters provided FREE OF CHARGE.
SPECIAL PICTURES TO-DAY.

PAULI
A stirring Story of the Italian Riots 1840.
THREE DAUGHTERS OF THE WEST.
An Exciting Cowboy Picture, Film and All Star Comic Films.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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THE EUROPEAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

(Under the auspices of the Billiard Association of Great Britain and Ireland), will be played for at

PYRKE'S BILLIARD ROOM,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Gentlemen desirous of competing will please send in their names together with entrance fee of Rs. 10.

THE GAMES TO BE 500 UP.

A very handsome solid SILVER CHALLENGE CUP is presented by P. WARMFORD DAVIES, Esq., Endolithee Mfg. Coy., London (maker of the Crystactate Balls) to be won three times.

A GOLD BADGE is given to the winner also the runner up.

ENTREES CLOSE 10th February.

For further particulars apply.—
PYRKE'S BILLIARDS ROOM, BOMBAY.

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TO-NIGHT,
The Great Spectacular Film.
THE
SIEGE OF CALAIS.
The grandest spectacular film ever shown in this city no fewer than 2500 men and horses taking part.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 130 BAGS SINGAPORE SAGO FLOUR.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to-morrow Wednesday, the 7th Inst, at 3-30 p. m. S. T., in the Godown of Sha Ramchordass Purshotum and Co. in the Bombay Improvement Trust Chawl, Mandvi, Koliwada, an account of the Concerned.—Near Carnac Bridge.

Ex. S. S. Bombaymaru.

R. P. & Co.—130 Bags Singapore Sago Flour.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Manager's Residence in "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, valuable household furniture, glass and crockeryware, pictures, oleographs and paintings, carpets, almyrahs, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, drawing-room sofas and chairs, teapoys, ice-box, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th February, 1912.

DANN & CO.,

GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES :—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

VIYELLA FLANNEL

THE BEST WEAR
for India.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form. (The Lancet). Easy to take, lasting cure. Trade Marks, &c. wnd. THERAPION Sole British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chunkla, No. 6.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

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SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

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(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use.
Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows :—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1	cc m	containing 0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs.	8 8
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Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case			... ...	"	4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

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"JOHA" and Salvarsan are injected in our premises.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	85,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels.....	=	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	=	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
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Karachi,	Mandalay,	Naivasha,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and generally acts for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$	16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$	1,800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKONG
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZIKAWEI

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Custom House, Custom Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

TUESTDAY 6TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

Only 10 days left.—Do not delay your visit or the opportunity will have passed away never to return.

Were you with us at the Carnival on Saturday?

"A wonderful crowd."—Hundreds turned away "owing to the monotonous cry of Standing Room only."

TO-DAY—Special concession on the Mountain Railway.

Second Journey 4 ANNAS only.

Ride in comfort to-day, at the reduced rate. All the usual Attractions and Amusements.

BANDS! BANDS! BANDS! BANDS!,

THE HOUSE of NONSENSE. THE JOY WHEEL

THE CAKE WALK, THE MERMAID'S WELL.

If you come early you can see the whole Exhibition at a glance in the Camera Obscura.

SATURDAY, 10th February.

Special day in aid of DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

MILITARY PERFORMANCES, CRICKET MATCHES.

&c., &c.,

Watch carefully for all Particulars.

SUNDAY, 11th February.

LAST AND FINAL GRAND FIREWORK DISPLAY.

Two large displays in one-Special Set Pieces. The final and greatest Firework display in the Stadium.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [5TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
74 Bars Silver...	1,50,000	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Silver	1,50,000	do	do
2 Boxes Sovs.	75,000	Mrseilles	Comptoir National
1 Parcel Silver	5	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	34	39,682
B B and C I Railway ...	26	30,950

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 35 1-2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4d. 1-8 T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4d. 11-32 for 3 months' sight Credits. Then quiry for Bank remittance has been small and Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143 1-2
Shanghai "	...192 3-4
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 7-8 for cash and 96 1-16 for the settlement and declined 1-8 during the day; closing as under; only a moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 12 0
Settlement	...	" 95 15 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday the closing quotations for Silver in London were 1-16 higher for ready at 26 7-8 and 1-8 higher for delivery in two months at 26 13-16. New York was 1-4 up at 58 1-2. The local market has been firmer and closes as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs 24 1 3
Australian "	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready	...	" 68 0 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 68 0 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	" 68 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The local market opened steady and unchanged, good Broach being quoted Rs. 27 1-2 and fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 261. During the early part of the day prices kept steady though there was litte business doing. At Colaba there was a slight improvement and rates advanced Re. 1 good Broach having been done at Rs. 273-1-2 and Khamgaon Akola at Rs. 262. Closing quotations are as under the market being steady.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate, prices for the best lots keep very steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	281 March
Good M G Broach ...	... "	272 1-2 "
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	270 "
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	268 "
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	... "	264 "
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	... "	262 "
Fine M G Khandesh ...	... "	250 "
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	... "	241 "
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	252 "
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... "	237 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	...Easy!
Estimated Sales	...	...12,000 bales
Total Imports	...	...4,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5'54	5'56	5'57
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5'59	5'59	5'59
—02	—02	—02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'56	5'52	5'49
—02	—02	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady as under:—

Ready	... Rs. 12 4 0	Nominal B.T.
April-May	... " 11 13 6	B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	... Rs.	7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... "	8 4 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 D.C.	... Rs.	55 8 0
Ready White Gulburga	... "	56 0 0
Red Jubbalpore	... "	51 8 0
Black Kutni	... "	46 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... "	57 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Forward	... ... Rs.	11 2 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0
Forward	... "	7 3 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready.	... ... Rs	25 12 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—firm. We quote:—

Bold...	... ... Rs.	42 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	6 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 3 6 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M.	... "	5 6 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... ...	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	... ...	66 1-4
Eastern Bank	... ...	80
Indian Specie	... ...	52 1-4

MILLS.

David	... ...	413 3-4
Kohinoor	... ...	740
Manookji Petit	... ...	2,650
Standard	... ...	1,150
Empress Mills	... ...	220
Connought Mill	... ...	222 1-2

PRESS.

New Mofussil	... ...	790

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	148
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...		177
Bombay S N Co Ord.	... ...	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...	126
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	... ...	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	... ...	7,644 bales
Wheat	... ...	19,902 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	766 "
Rapeseed	... ...	1,638 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	7,198 "
Poppyseed	... ...	32 "
Groundnuts	... ...	6,077 "
Castorseed	... ...	509 "
Rice	... ...	11,231 "
Myrabollams	... ...	4,103 "
Cottonseed	... ...	25,594 "
Mowraseed	... ...	Nil
Gram	... ...	1,905 "
Joowar	... ...	897 "
Maize	... ...	4,363 "

BANK OF BENGAL.

The report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the Half-year ended 31st December reads as follows:—

The demand for money has been normal throughout the half year. The rate for demand loans ranged from 3 to 5 per cent; the average rate being 4·353 per cent. The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 11,83,919-1-8 which, with Rs. 5,74,370-12-4 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 17,57,990-1-0. This sum the Directors disposed of as follows:—I.—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax Rs. 10,00,000; II.—In payment of a bonus at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum to the share-holders free of income tax Rs. 4,00,000; III.—Transferred to reserve fund Rs. 1,00,000; IV.—Transferred to Gratuity and pension fund Rs. 50,000; V.—Carried forward to profit and loss account of the current half-year Rs. 2,07,990-1; Total Rs. 17,57,990-1; During the half-year Mr. J. A. Horne, Mr. C. Radcliffe and Mr. F. R. S. Charles, resigned their seats as Directors, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their stead Mr. R. H. A. Gresson, of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co, Mr. W. K. Dowding of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., and Mr. J C., Shorrock of Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co. Mr. L. G. Dunbar resumed his appointment of Secretary and Treasurer in December.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK.

The net profit of the Punjab National Bank, for the half year ending December 31st last after defraying all expenses and paying interest to depositors, is Rs. 1,23,656-15-5, being about 38 per cent. per annum on the Bank's paid-up Capital. To this may be added Rs. 18,901-7-10 brought forward from last half-year, making a total of Rs. 1,42,558-7-3 which the Directors propose to dispose of as under:—Towards final dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital, Rs. 43,17c-3-8; To place to reserve fund (which will now stand at Rs. 7,50,000,) Rs. 75,000; To place to contingent fund, Rs. 10,000; Bonus of 15 days pay to the employees of the bank drawing Rs. 50 and under in honour of the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty King George V, Rs. 2,000; To carry forward to next account Rs 12,382 3 7; making a total of Rs. 1,42,558 7 3.

A Branch of the Bank was opened at Calcutta in the month of January 1912 and another will shortly be opened at Jullundur. The Directors have to report with great regret the sad death of their most respected Colleague Rai Bahadur Lala Lal Chand M A who was on the Directorate of the Bank from its very foundation and rendered valuable services as their Chairman for more than ten years. The working capital of the Bank, which has risen from about 140½ lacs to about one crore and a half during the last six months, is continuing to increase and the general business is expending in a most satisfactory manner. The Directors, therefore, take this opportunity of offering their best thanks to their well-wishers and sympathisers who have kindly assisted the Bank and patronised it with their continued confidence in its working and to the members of the staff for their hard and honest work.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 3rd February 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 27th January 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 27. Rs.	Feb. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,30,43,714	1,14,47,739
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10,40,76,803	10,96,32,742
Post Bills	5,284	10,286
Sundries	17,77,390	17,41,942
	13,95,06,290	14,34,32,809
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,16,81,057	2,30,01,183
Other authorised Securities	65,509	65,509
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,84,62,947	1,88,78,196
Loans do. do.	3,12,60,202	2,98,87,203
Bills discounted and purchased	313,82,154	3,13,29,946
Dead Stock	2,26,016	2,26,015
Stamps	6,827	6,855
Bullion	7,96,450	7,47,997
Balances with other Banks.	9,32,627	10,12,965
Sundries	2,17,656	2,38,551
Cash	3,44,74,845	3,30,44,389
	13,95,06,290	14,34,32,809

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th Jan. 1912, as compared with the statement of 22nd Jan. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 22. Rs. a. p.	Jan. 30. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,80,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits &c	2,41,37,240 13 8	1,75,98,698 12 10
Other Deposits &c	15,81,24,115 14 1	16,51,45,091 5 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,91,766 1 6	7,47,014 11 1
Sundries	8,64,191 0 3	12,47,423 5 10
	22,20,17,253 13 6	22,27,38,228 3 3
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments	2,47,35,835 0 0	2,46,79,765 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	70,10,553 0 0	67,74,153 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do	4,49,25,339 13 7	4,37,69,523 14 0
Bills discounted, &c	4,65,88,216 0 10	4,75,34,638 6 5
Balances with other Banks	4,22,47,521 13 3	4,19,05,267 2 1
Bullion	17,11,323 6 11	20,10,903 15 10
Dead Stock	21,83,805 14 6	21,83,645 4 2
Stamps	12,955 1 1	12,996 8 1
Sundries	4,52,217 11 6	7,46,510 12 2
	16,98,67,267 13 3	16,96,12,427 14 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	5,21,49,955 15 10	5,31,15,800 4 6
Cash, &c., at Branches		
	22,20,17,253 13 6	22,27,38,228 3 3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	33,02,344	Decrease.
Government at Branches	32,36,194	Do.
Other Deposits	70,20,976	Increase.
Post Bills	1,44,692	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,92,470	Decrease
Loans	11,58,811	Do.
Accounts of Credit	9,46,430	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	3,42,234	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	36,51,123	Increase.
Do. at Branches	26,35,309	Decrease.

Percentage 28·75.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—65 bales wool, B Hurbham; 24 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 25 bales wool, M Balia; 1 bale wool, T Nundlal; 110 bales cotton, waste and fly, C Peraji and Co; 132 cwts chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 11 bales wool, S Bivraj; 113 cwts kismiss, J Cassum; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas; 3 cases Indian curios, J H Dunkerley.

FOR LONDON.

Ohina s—12 cases brassware, and curtains, L B Bootwalla; 25 cwts chutney, N K Jussawalla; 100 cwts horns, B Mohamed; 12 bales hides and skins, N Cassum; 1,600 cwts oilcakes, Jamshed oil mills; 52 cwts fishmaws, A Chagla and Co; 4 bales animal hairs, J M Rahimtoola; 35 casks skins, Enrico N Stein; 81 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 14 cwts beeswax, Hajee Moosa Arbi.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,250 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bysbergen s—165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 574 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,900 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 160 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 27 cwts groundnuts, L Pragji; 2,000 cwts maize, M Vulubhdas; 1,138 cwts rapeseed, M Vulubhdas; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Chupra s—455 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts barley, 1,839 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3 cwts ivory, M Dossa; 36 bales skins and hides, V Ermail and Co; 150 cwts dry ginger, E Sultanally.

Annie Riekmers s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 503 cwts myrabollams, J Narbheram.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—650 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwts castorseeds, C Baggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,026 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 262 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg s—100 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 128 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—72 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1 bale cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Colombo Maru s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4 cwts ivory, M Cassum.

Kirkfield s—300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2,500 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bro; 200 bales cotton, Glaze Brook and Co; 400 bales cotton, the Bombay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Swazi s—1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 20 bales medicinal herbs and 2 cases jambulseed, Lawrence and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castlia s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, 2,539 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,885 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,970 cwts groundnuts, 1,982 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mansuri s—330 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 4,002 cwts nigerseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 440 cwts maize, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—320 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—320 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 39 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Colombo Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

Kirkfield s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Kirkfield s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

DACOITS have raided the Sonaulim station in Goa territory, on the Western India Portuguese Railway between Castle Rock, the British frontier station, and Goa. This is a signalling station only, no booking of any kind being done there. The band numbering about 20 was armed with weapons of all kinds. The staff was beaten, and the Stationmaster was severely injured and his property looted. This band seems to be moving throughout Goa territory, and for over a month has been looting and taking captives to extort heavy ransoms.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

TWISLETON-WYKEHAM-FIENNES—January 29, at Sialkot after a brief illness, Idonea, the beloved daughter of Lieutenant N I E Twisleton-Wykeham-Fienne, and [of Mrs. Twisleton-Wykiham-Fienne, aged nine.

HARE—February, 1 at Coonoor, of apoplexy, Alfred John Bell Hare, of Kotada, Kill Kotagiri, Nilgiris, aged 60.

IVATTS—February 2, at the residence of her son, Waltair, Emily Jane Ivatts, widow of the late Mr. John Ivatts (Jail Department), aged 66.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition: Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Maxim: "The man who borrows to make ends meet is pulling the ends apart."—Scranton Tribune.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the English mails of the 26th January, left Aden, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "China" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of January was 398, of whom 336 were males and 62 females.

THE BAND AT THE CHOWPATI.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W.C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	La Matinchine ... Claro
Overture	Tancredi ... Rossini
Selection	The Belle of Bohemia ... Englander
Valse	L'yante ... Wheeler
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor ... Donisetti
Selection	Veronique ... Massager
Song	Eileen Alannah ... Thomas
Two Step	Way down Indiana ... Boldi

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Through Bolts and Bars ... Urbach
Overture	Stradella ... Flotow
A Intermezzo	Loves dream after the ball. Czibulka
B A Summer Idyll	Clover Blossoms ... Batten
Grand Selection	Il Trovatore ... Verdi
Valse	Sonia ... Zuleta
Selection	The Girl in the Train ... Leo Fall
Gallop	Iris ... Faust]

VACCINE THERAPY INSTITUTE.—A report has just been issued by this useful institution in Hornby Road, Bombay, showing the number of patients, which have been treated during the three years that it has been open. The figures show that the work of the Institute is being increasingly appreciated for whereas in 1909 the total number of patients was 487; these had increased to 750 in 1910 and to 825 last year. Of these 560 patients have been treated with vaccines and with the following results:—318 were cured, 105 were much improved and 58 were unchanged, while 79 did not complete the course of treatment. With the exception of some intractable and highly advanced cases it is reported that the effects of vaccine treatment of the majority of patients have been highly satisfactory.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a.m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	2	2
Same date last year	9	9
Total mortality from all causes		109
Same date last year		112

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,045	622	20

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill is:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Feb.			Feb.		
S	3	m 11 31	27 10	3	m 5 43	17 8
					a 5 28	14 2
S	4	m 0 14	30 11	4	m 6 24	16 8
		a 0 20	28 4		a 6 16	14 6
M	5	m 0 53	30 10	5	m 7 3	16 1
		a 1 6	28 6		a 7 0	15 2
TU	6	m 1 30	30 4	6	m 7 42	15 11
		a 1 52	28 2		a 7 41	16 4
W	7	m 2 7	29 5	7	m 8 22	16 1
		a 2 39	27 5		a 8 20	17 9
TH	8	m 2 43	28 2	8	m 9 3	16 7
		a 3 29	26 5		a 9 1	19 4
F	9	m 3 19	26 10	9	m 9 46	17 4
		a 4 24	25 5		a 9 46	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	3 (Saturday)	Sunrise 7h 13m	Sunset	6h 33m
,,	4 (Sunday)	,, 7h 13m	,,	6h 33m
,,	5 (Monday)	,, 7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
,,	6 (Tuesday)	,, 7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
,,	7 (Wednesday)	,, 7h 12m	,,	6h 35m
,,	8 (Thursday)	,, 7h 11m	,,	6h 35m
,,	9 (Friday)	,, 7h 11m	,,	6h 36m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28·1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20·8m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56·7m. a.m.;

A motor cycle, a man, a horse, an automobile, and an aeroplane contested a handicap dash over 100 yards at the aviation meet at New York. The motor cycle won easily, the man being second, the horse third, and the automobile fourth.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

Rule for Contempt.

At the third sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Mr. R. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared on behalf of Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Khan, Chief of Hoti Mardan, the third accused in the abduction case, and applied for a rule nisi for contempt of Court against G. W. Claridge and A. E. Claridge, proprietors of the "English Mail."

The application was made on the affidavit of Rehematshaw Abdul Rahim, the agent of the Khan. The deponent stated that the case against his master was "sub-judice" and not yet decided. His attention had been called to a paragraph in the "English Mail" newspaper dated 19th January last at page 13 under the heading of "Bombay Notes" and the sub-heading of "The Abduction Case." He cited the objectionable passages, which, he said, had been written in a strain which indicated the writer's belief in the truth of the charge against the third accused, and the last passage suggested that he (the Khan) had feigned or exaggerated his illness during the preliminary inquiry to assist the case, which he was going to set up in his defence. The passage, he continued, was highly unfair and unjust to the third accused, in the fact that it was likely to be read by people, who might be called on to serve on the jury when the above case was brought on for hearing, and was likely to prejudice the mind of any prospective juror in the case against the third accused and the truth of his above-mentioned defence. Besides the defence of the third accused, that on account of his extreme age and continued ill-health, he was physically unable and unfit to perform any of the acts which he was alleged to have committed or attempted or intended to commit, was an important issue to be tried by the Court and that such a reckless and perverse statement made in the public papers before the trial of the issue and perused by those who would be judges of the issue could not but create a prejudice in their minds, which would be prejudical to the third accused having a fair trial. He was advised that the passages complained of did not constitute a fair report of any judicial proceeding and that publication of a comment of this description on a case still pending was serious contempt of court. He, therefore, prayed for a rule.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Raikes said that his client had not ascertained the name of the writer, as, under the Press Act, the proprietors were liable for everything that appeared in the newspaper.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi and made it returnable next Saturday.

RAJA BAHADUR'S CLAIM.

Decree for the Plaintiff.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Russel delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who dismissed the plaintiff's claim and passed a decree against him for Rs. 1,17,000 on the defendants' counter-claim in the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Sheolal against the Bombay Cotton Mills.

Mr. Raikes, Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the appellant, the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, were for the respondents.

The facts of this appeal have been fully reported on previous occasions.

The plaintiff's claim for Rs. 2,00,000 had been admitted by the defendant company, but they claimed a set off for another sum of Rs. 2,00,000 with interest, which sum they said, they had paid to the plaintiff as a result of a fraud practised upon them by Dwarkadass Dharamsey and the plaintiff's munim Jainarayan Dani. Mr. Justice Beaman who heard the suit, decided in favour of the defendants, and from that judgment the plaintiff appealed.

The Chief Justice, in delivering his judgment, said that the "onus" to prove fraud was on the defendants. He narrated the facts of the case and said that the evidence showed that there was no anxiety on the part of Dehi for the transfer of the plaintiff's claim from the Tricumdass and the Lakhmidas Mills to the defendant company. The only direct evidence of fraud given against Dani was that of Dwarkadass, did not give any evidence Devji Damodar Dwarkadass' son, Tricumdas about the transaction in dispute and the learned judge below was in error in believing that he did. The oral evidence of fraud was the assertion of Deoji and the denial of Dani and the circumstances pointed in favour of believing the evidence of Dani. Deoji was a prepossessed witness, while Dani went into the box knowing that he was charged with fraud and in a very uncomfortable position. His evidence, regarding the transaction, seemed straightforward and convincing, and his Lordship's inference was that Seoji's story regarding it and the securities was an invention. His Lordship held that the Company had failed to prove that Dani had participated in the fraud.

Mr. Justice Russell concurred.

The decree of the lower Court was accordingly reversed and passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and costs throughout.

AIR AND LIGHT SUIT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Russell who, in the suit brought by Aishabibi and another against Haji Esmail Hassam, decreed the plaintiffs' claim with costs.

Mr. Raikes, with the Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity, appeared for the defendant-appellant; Mr. Shortt and Mr. J. D. Davar were for the respondents.

The plaintiffs, the representatives of the late Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, owned certain property near Mahim, built more than forty years ago. The defendant, in 1910, purchased a house immediately to the south of the plaintiffs' house. He pulled down the old house and re-built a new one and the plaintiffs objected in regard to the light and air which should have come through their three windows, with regard to the damage done to their premises by the defendant's excavations for his new foundation and the encroachment on the plaintiff's land. They, therefore, prayed for an injunction and damages.

The defendant challenged the rights of the plaintiffs with regard to light and air and said that the damage done was of a trivial nature.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, Their Lordships confirmed the order of the lower court awarding Rs. 380 as damages, but reversed the other portion of the decree and dismissed the rest of the suit and dissolved the injunction that was granted. The plaintiffs were ordered to pay half the defendant's costs throughout.

QUESTION OF TENURE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Russell heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who, in the suit of Merwanji M. Cama and another against the Secretary of State for India and another, dismissed the plaintiff's claim with costs.

Mr. Raikes, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs-appellants, the Advocate-General and Mr. Vicaji Tarapporewalla were for the Secretary of State.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the lands mortgaged to them by the second defendant and situated near Dunoan Road, were of quit and ground rent tenure and were not Sanadi lands.

The Secretary of State pleaded limitation and said that the plaintiffs were now estopped from claiming for such a declaration.

Mr. Justice Beaman upheld that defence and dismissed the suit with costs.

Arguments in appeal are proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, John Manning, a native Christian in the service of Mr. Brownie, Chief Engineer on board the steamer "Banca," was charged with stealing, a watch and chain valued at Rs. 270, the property of his master. On Saturday the boy was dismissed and while the steamer was leaving the docks the complainant discovered that the watch and chain were missing. A report was made to the police and the accused was arrested and the property was recovered. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Victor Capello, an Italian barber on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Habsburg" was charged with importing without license 3,880 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 300. Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector, went on board the steamer, saw the accused in the alleyway. His pockets were bulging out, and, on suspicion, Mr. Watkins had him searched. The drug was found in the pockets of his coat. The accused pleaded that the found the packets of the drug on the deck and picked them up. The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to three months's hard labour.

ROBBING A PATHAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Alladab Noorudin and another Pathans were charged with stealing Rs. 3,850 belonging to Khansama Hadjaj, a Pathan. The complainant had came from from Australia with a draft of Rs. 6,000. After cashing the draft he brought Rs. 5,850 and gave it to the first accused to keep. The second accused then came up and offered hospitality which was accepted. After some time both the accused divided the money between them and abscon

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer, Sofala, 3,426 tons, Captain J. C. Bowan arrived here yesterday from Jeddah, January 21 with a cargo of specie and 1,268 pilgrims. There were 16 cases of small-box on board amongst the pilgrims during the voyage.

The steamer Kirkfield, 3,095 tons, Captain W. J. Dormody arrived here yesterday from Santos with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 5,159 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived here yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Aristo, 2760 tons, Captain M. Badley, arrived here on Saturday from Middlesbrough, December 23 with a general cargo and coal.

The steamer Kowert 2,336 tons Captain W. H. Coates Rugh R. arrived here on Saturday evening from Basarah, January 19 with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3,334 tons, Captain D. Maganzine arrived here yesterday from Genoa, January 17, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Steamer Hymettus, 2984 tons, Captain R. Wills, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Rysbergen, 2334 tons, Captain J. Burgen, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's Steamer Khosru, 2,410 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, Captain J. Kilpatrick arrived in harbour on Sunday from Melbourne, with horses, coal, tallow and 11 passengers.

The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A. Kundsen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain, H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 5.

Beswada	3270 Kilner	M M & Co
Devanha	4785 Hickcoy ...China	28-3 P & O Co
Delta	4780 Martin	P & O Co
Gallia ...555	wratt ...repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Helios	860 Kundsen	F F Campbell & Co
Kuala	360 McLarin	K N & Co
Kowsit	2336 Coates	H S N Co
Lalpoora	2124 Sumatt	M M & Co
Patiala	1929 Johnson	M M & Co
Sofala	3426 Bowan	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2535 McBean	Shah S N Co
Pundua	2126 Whytehead	M M & Co
Colobaria	3436 Ramage ...Calcutta	6-2 M M & Co
Ugandauda ...3498	Kilpatrick	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Aristo	2760	Bradley	Kohi	13-2	T M & Co
O & B Crosteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Marseilles	18-2	W & A G & Co
D&E Rysbergen	2334	Burger	Rotterdam	6-2	T M & Co
F Mansuri	2121	Gore	Hull	B & P S N Co	
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Jeddah	Bo & P S N Co	
M Khosrou	2410	Hannah		Bo & P S N Co	
N Swasi	3174	Abbey	New York	7-2 W & A G & Co	
O Dunrobin	2319	Carr	Bushire	1-12	T M & Co
P Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetting	Antwerp	9-2 W & A G & Co	

Offside O

Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capri	3718	Figari	H'kong	10-2	R Line
2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell		W & A G & Co	
5 Kirkfield	3095	Dermody	Kobe	15-2	R Line
6 Sicilia		Dante	Genoa	15-2	R Line
2 Austria	4979	Cosulich	Kobe	7-2	A L S N Co
3 Habsburg	2416	Seberich	Trieste		A L S N Co
9 Hidalgo	2760	Harboro	Kobi	7-2	J Finlay & Co
10&11 Chupra	3951	Henderson		M M & Co	
12 & 13 China	4161	Tooque	London	P & O Co	
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Basrah	8-2	M M & Co
15 Colombo Maru	2920	Terasaka	Kobe	9-2 N Y Kaisha	

P & O Dock.

Kamler	1665	Coltzan	Durban	16-2 A Strandes & Co

H W P D

Chorland	760	Ebrahim	Jamnagar	8-2
Indravati	578	Esmail		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
3	Aristo	Badley	M'boro, Dec
	Kowcit	Coates	Basrah, Jan 19
4	Sicilia	Maganzini	Genoa, Jan 17
	Sofala	Bourton	Jeddah, Jan 31
	Kirkfield	Dormody	Santos
	Dwarka	Moxon	Basrah, &c
	Crosteth Hall	Ogg	L'pool, Jan 5
	Uganda	Kilpatrick	M'bourne, Dec19
5	Helios	Kandsen	B'kok, Jan 15
	Delta	Martin	Shanghai, Jan 16

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c
	Khasa	Hannah	Jeddah
	Hymettusen	Wills	Calcutta

The steamer Rogsbergen, Captain Burger, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Antwerp, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Sicilia for Genoa, &c.
" Helios for Bangkok.
" Kirkfield for Kobe &c.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
" Uganda for Calcutta &c.
" Aristo for Hull and Karachi.
" Crox Leth Hall for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O s s "Arcadia" left Hongkong at 1 p m on Saturday the 3rd February 1912.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Somali arrived at Mombasa form Bombay to-day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th February, 1912.

1. Riding School will be held daily for recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.
Dress—Mufti.
2. Mr. J W Thomson having returned to Bombay is posted to "B" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

At a public meeting held at Aska, Madras, on Saturday it was resolved that the transfer of Ganjam or any portion of it, as proposed by the Uriya section, opposed to the best interests of the Uriyas and the Telugus alike.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Anby Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 6th February, 1912.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

"The hitherto irremediable suppression of the individual qualities and national aspirations of the people having arrested the intellectual, the moral and the material development of China, the aid of revolution has been invoked to extirpate the primary cause, and we now proclaim the resultant overthrow of the despotic sway wielded by the Manchu dynasty and the establishment of a Republic." Thus Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the president of the Chinese Republic opens a long and hifalutin proclamation announcing the establishment of the new form of Government in what has hitherto been known as the Celestial Empire. The proclamation is addressed "to all friendly nations" and is designed to secure a continuance of amicable relations and to prevent outside intervention either on behalf of the imperial family or in the interests of Manchu domination. Before assuring friendly nations of the desire of the republic to observe all undertakings entered into between them and China the President is anxious that they should accept his explanation that the substitution of a republic for a monarchical form of Government was not the fruit of a transient passion, but the natural outcome of a long-cherished desire for broad-based freedom making for permanent contentment and uninterrupted advancement—the formal declaration of the will of the Chinese nation. Asserting this to be so, then Dr. Sun Yat Sen would have us believe that the revolution was not only justified, but directed merely in self-defence. "We have," he says, "borne our greivances during two hundred and sixty-seven years of Manchu misrule with patience and forbearance. We have by peaceful means endeavoured to redress our wrongs, secure our liberty and ensure our progress, but we have failed. Oppressed beyond human endurance, we deemed it our inalienable right as well as our sacred duty to appeal to arms to deliver ourselves and our posterity from the yoke to which we have so long been subjected and for the first time in our history inglorious bondage has been transformed into an inspiring freedom, splendid with the lustrous light of opportunity." The policy of the Manchu dynasty is condemned as one of unequivocal seclusion and unyielding tyranny, beneath which the people suffered bitterly and China now submits to the free peoples of the world the reasons justifying the revolution and the inauguration of the present Government.

But this inspiring freedom, splendid with the lustrous light of opportunity, does not seem to have had the instantaneous effect that those who boast of the transformation anticipated. There is still anarchy in the provinces and lawlessness is considerably more rampant than ever. Moreover provincial patriotism is a more patent motive than national patriotism. The Chihli man has a poor opinion of the Cantonese and the Canton man dislikes his neighbour of Kiangsu quite as much as he does the foreigner. As a Shanghai correspondent points out, in the midst of the war delirium and patriotism at Hankow, Hangyang was lost by Hunan jealousy of Hupeh. In the midst of the struggle against the Manchus, no sooner did Yunnan declare its independence than it cried "Yunnan for the Yunnanese and no posts for men from other provinces." It is recognised that in the building of the republic many mistakes will be made, and without doubt the provinces will resent interference of the central Government. They will argue that as they came in on their own accord, they can go out likewise. "Remember" remarks an observant writer, "this is somewhat similar to the stand taken by the south in the American Civil War and without doubt will happen in that more than once during the building of the republic." The republican leaders for the moment see only the bright side of the shield. They do not yet realise that the great mass of the people know little and care less about a republic. Dissatisfied with prevalent conditions they were willing to accept any change. When it was impressed upon them that the Manchus were their enemies and responsible for injustice and hard times, the source of all evil, they believed it and rose obedient. But now they learn with some surprise that a republic is not some sort of state where there are no taxes to be paid. They are beginning to learn—not without alarm—that taxes, if anything, will be heavier. As the intention is to substitute direct for indirect taxation the burden will appear heavier than before. In Canton already the cry is "This is worse than under the Manchus."

The outlook for the Chinese people at the moment is no brighter than it was under Manchu despotism. But so far as the foreigner is concerned there is no reason to believe that treaty obligations will not be observed. The republic recognises that the dynasty levied irregular and unwholesome taxes, restricted foreign trade to treaty ports, placed likin embargoes upon merchandise in transit and obstructed internal commerce. They retarded the creation of industrial enterprises, rendered impossible the development of natural resources and wilfully neglected to safeguard vested interests. They failed to appreciate the lessons taught by foreign Powers and brought themselves and the people beneath the contempt of the world. All this is to be changed. "Treaties entered into by the Manchu Government before the date of the Revolution will be continually effective up to the time of their termination; "but any and all entered into after the commencement of the revolution will be repudiated." The fact is worth noting and it is unfortunate, perhaps that the term "the commencement" is not more clearly defined; for upon it probably much trouble may rest. Again we find "all foreign loans or indemnities incurred by the Manchu Government before the Revolution will be acknowledged without any alterations of terms, but all payments made to, and loans incurred by, the Manchu Government after the commencement of the Revolution will be repudiated." All concessions granted to foreign nations or their nationals will be respected—with the same reservation as to the commencement of the revolution. Presumably the new republic does not desire to take advantage of that clause, but the moral fibre of the Chinese is such that we cannot conceive it possible they will fail to stretch the term to its utmost possible limit whenever occasion arises. However, Dr. Sun wishes it to be clearly understood that the cultivation of better relations with foreign peoples and Governments will be an ever-present object of the new republic, it being their earnest hope that the foreign nations who have been steadfast in sympathy will bind more firmly the bonds of friendship, that they will bear in patience with them in the period of trial confronting them in their reconstructive work and aid them in the consummation of the far-reaching plans now about to be undertaken.

The American School and the British. The biggest sensation which the educational world has experienced for a very long time has been supplied by the Earl of Tankerville, who has been attacking the English public school system in a very decided manner. He has withdrawn his son from Eton and is sending him to school at Boston, Massachusetts, "to absorb American business ideas and escape the kow-towing and toadyism of Eton." The attack is delivered in a vigorous fashion and one which has been fully effective in probably its main object, viz., that of attracting attention, but we doubt whether beyond that it will have any effect in England. The Englishman has not only a very firm belief in the soundness of the public school system, but he almost reverences it as the agency which he believes will give his son a training, which is unparalled under any other conditions. It will take more than the meladramatic diatribes of an eccentric nobleman to shake his faith in what he regards as the finest type of school in the world. Americans naturally are flattered at such a pronounced tribute to their educational methods from a titled personage, but at the same time a pretty little controversy has been raised, for Americans are shrewd enough to perceive the advantages of the British system, as well as its faults, and many of them hesitate in comparing it with their own, side by side, to select either as being the better. That of course is not the general attitude, but it is at least the attitude of a good proportion of those, who have had personal experience of both systems. Some even adopt the plausible and mutually satisfactory attitude that each system is better suited to the nation, which has evolved it. The average American however shows a distinct preference for his own schools. He will admit that the English system gives character, independence, and manliness to the boys; but he will claim that for the real battle of life the American equipment is superior, because "the dignity of labour is taught"; and youngsters "working their way" through the University or college—that is to say, accepting places during the holidays as waiters or tramcar conductors, and earning tuition fees—" are encourged to feel that they are socially as good as boys with rich parents." The American system, particularly in the primary grades, certainly fosters the idea that one man and one boy are just as good as another. Observant educationists, however, seem seriously to question whether all things considered it achieves the best results. Many Americans, traditionally opposed to caste snobbery, are protesting to-day that the homage paid to dollars and money-kings is a form of kowtowing and toadyism of the worst kind. It is admitted also that, judged by the courtesies of life, America still lags behind the countries of the older civilisations, and that here again the American system of education is chiefly responsible. The passenger in the Pullman car can open conversation with his neighbour on terms of perfect equality, no matter who he may be, but on the other hand he can travel for many miles without hearing anyone say "Thank you" or "If you please." The accentuated sense of equality, which the American system imparts, seems to breed a exaggerated consciousness of self-importance, which to the affected person appears to remove all necessity for decent manners.

British Shipbuilding. British shipbuilding received a very considerable stimulus during 1911, and it was the busiest year, with one exception, which the yards had known. Lloyd's Register, in its annual statement, reports that the output of mercantile tonnage from the United Kingdom was 772 vessels of 1,803,844 tons, the highest total which the Society has ever recorded, with the exception of that for the year 1906, which was 1,828,343 tons. This output shows the very large increase over 1910 of 660,675 tons. As for war vessels, the new tonnage constructed constitutes a record, 50 vessels of 230,786 tons displacement having been built, an increase of 96,141 tons over the figures for 1910. Thus the total output for the United Kingdom for the year was 822 vessels of 2,034,630 tons. It is remarked that practically the whole of this tonnage, which was launched during the year, was built of steel, and nearly 99 per cent. of it was steam-driven, the small percentage of sailing craft consisting almost entirely of barges and similar vessels. Of the total output, 77·6 per cent. was built for registration in the United Kingdom, whilst the sales to foreign and colonial owners, reached the record total of 635,300 tons. The gross tonnage of vessels of the United Kingdom lost, broken up, etc., during the year was 281,750 tons, and the net result is that steam tonnage has increased by about 650,000 tons, while sailing tonnage has decreased by about 139,000 tons. As to foreign purchasers Norway was the best customer, having bought 23 vessels of 89,889 tons. The British Colonies came next with 59,574 tons, being followed by Australia, Hungary, Holland, Germany and Japan in that order. The total of vessels launched abroad amounted to 827 vessels and 846,296 tons, less than 45 per cent. it will be noticed of the British total, and showing an increase of less than 32,000 tons. The leading places among foreign builders is held by Germany, who constructed 255,532 tons. and then there follow the United States (171,569 tons.) France, (125,472 tons.) Holland (93,050 tons.) Japan (44,359 tons.) Austria-Hungary (37,836 tons) and Norway (35,435 tons). One of the most prominent features of the ship building trade at present is the interest, which is being taken in the question of the propulsion of vessels by internal combustion engines. During 1911, a considerable number of such vessels were launched abroad. With the exception however of three of them, they were composed of small vessels of an average of about 185 tons. Finally the shipbuilding boom in Britain seems to be continuing. The amount of mercantile tonnage under construction in December was 1,519,052 tons a figure which has never before been reached, and which exceeds by 388,000 tons. the amount under construction at the end of 1910. The amount of warship tonnage under construction in the same month was 408,755 tons, as against 289,481 tons twelve months ago, so that altogether the shipbuilding trade is experiencing a season of busy prosperity, which is quite unprecedented.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "India" with the outwards mails of the 26th ultimo., left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke left Bombay yesterday at 3-15 p.m. from the Grant Road Station by a special train, for Dohad, Ahmedabad, and other famine stricken parts in the Panch Mahal District. On the station platform were present: Mr. Woolcombe, Acting Agent, B. B. C. I. Railway, Mr. Hanson, General Traffic Manager, and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., Commissioner of Police.

Lord Alington, brother to Lady Hardinge is reported to be seriously ill at Government House, Calcutta.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th January, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 182,796 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 82,470 in the earnings.

A Kathi of Samadhials in the Baroda State near Kundla has been murdered. The dead body was found near the Nesri river and was brought down to Liba for a post-mortem examination. The alleged murderers are under arrest.

Mr. E. R. Preston, Assistant Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, died at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, on Sunday night from the effects of internal injuries received last autumn by a fall from his horse. The funeral took place yesterday evening.

General Rojas, President of the South American Republic of Uruguay, who was recently deposed by the troops, has regained power and re-established his Government.

It is announced that Field Marshal Oku has resigned the chief command of the Japanese army, and that he is to be succeeded by Viscount Hasegawa.

Mr. Balfour left London on January 16 for Cannes. He will stay in the South of France until the middle of this month and may not be back in time for the opening of Parliament.

Col. Abbot Anderson, whose period of command of the British Legation Guard, Pekin, expired in April last, has returned to England from Kashgar, after travelling in the Altai and Tien Shan (Mountains) Chinese Turkestan.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

Industrial Powers.

IMMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURN, Jan. 22.

Although there were 35 subjects on the agenda paper for the Premiers' Conference, which was be opened on Friday the chief attention of the gathering devoted to the consideration of proposals to transfer voluntarily certain State powers to the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth scheme for the establishment of a Federal Savings Bank system, and the amount of interest to be paid by the Commonwealth to the States on the value of transferred properties. The question of vesting in the Commonwealth wider powers, industrial and otherwise, was introduced by Mr. Holman (N.S.W.), who alluded to the importance of the question, especially in view of what had recently happened. The main difficulties arose through an insufficient grasp of the difficulties alluded to by the Governor of Victoria in his opening speech. It was only by recognising that there were two sections of Government that one could hope to obtain a proper readjustment of separate powers. The failure of the recent referenda was greatly due to ignorance on the part of the Commonwealth Parliament of the effect the proposals would have on the States. It was on this account that he had addressed proposals to the Premiers to preserve the powers to the Federal Parliament to perform Federal functions while preserving to the State Parliaments State functions. These the late referenda proposals did not maintain. The Labour Party was now the dominant party in the Commonwealth, and in three States and as a member of that party he was anxious that a proper understanding should be arrived at. He then proceeded to particularise the powers aimed at in the referenda proposals, and said that he spoke with regret when he acknowledged that he could not see how the transfer of the control of commerce within a State to the Federal Parliament was necessary to give effect to the Labour platform. He had made diligent inquiry to discover why it was included in the Labour proposals. It was not a plank in the Labour platform, and he had never been able to ascertain why it was necessary to that platform. He had received a telegram from Mr. Hughes referring to his speech in the Federal Parliament in introducing the referenda proposals. The arguments adduced by Mr. Hughes and Mr. W. H. Irvine were two—one that it would be convenient, and the other because the Sherman Act in America dealing with monopolies was defeated by insufficient powers relating to commerce. When he had asked, however, how this transfer affected the Labour programme he had never been able to obtain an answer, and his conclusion was that it was unnecessary to change. If the referenda had been carried the railways within the States would have passed under the legislative control of the Federal Parliament. It was obvious that every man who was earning his living was engaged in industry or in commerce, and if the whole control of commerce were handed over to the Federal Parliament there would be

NOTHING LEFT FOR THE STATE PARLIAMENTS.

A hawker would be under the Federal law. A man engaged in shopkeeping was engaged in commerce and would also be amenable to Federal laws. The range and sweep of the proposal to hand over the control of commerce to the Federal Parliament was enormous, and as a Labour man he would venture to say that it was in no way necessitated by the Labour platform. This was one of the reasons, he thought for the defeat of the referenda. The States had an immense body of industrial legislation to-day affecting labour and employment. In New South Wales there was, for example, the Coal Mines Registration Act, and the Government, as a Labour Government knew how difficult its administration was. The Federal Parliament had no power to legislate for coal mines. A Federal Bill might be brought in and some member might get an amendment passed to suit this State. The next day the State authority might prosecute in New South Wales and might be met by the objection that the State Act had been superseded by a Federal Act. The whole of the State Act might be nullified by such an amendment. If the Federal Government would undertake all this legislation then the people would know where they were, but it was contended that it was not intended by the Federal Parliament to take advantage of all its powers. There were two principal objections to the Commonwealth proposal, which he had no hesitation in saying were injudicious. He was convinced that if a scheme could be evolved without danger of interfering with domestic commerce and industry at large it would be endorsed by the Australian people. He felt sure that the people of Australia were convinced that the powers of the Federal Parliament were insufficient. He believed that the vast majority of people would agree that when a matter had been submitted to the people and had been agreed to by them it should pass into law, and that it would not be subject to revision by any tribunal. The party to which he belonged was prepared to agitate for due effect to be given to such legislation. He therefore asked for

THE CONCURRENCE OF THE PREMIERS IN THE

scheme which he proposed to outline to give the Federal Parliament power to legislate in all matters pertaining to arbitration and new protection in the widest possible manner. He proposed that the States should pass a law to give the Federal Parliament power to deal with arbitration, new protection, and monopolies. There should be a Parliament with power to deal with monopolies, and such power was doubtful to-day. As he understood the new protection, it aimed at the protection of industries, and preserving to Labour the benefit of that protection. These specific powers would not effect local commerce except as to following up the prices at which commodities should be disposed of. This was an immense difficulty which, as a member of a State Parliament, he was glad that he had not to deal with. He asked the Conference to agree to make the Federal Government the sole industrial arbitration authority in Australia. This looked a more sweeping change than it really was. At present the powers of the Arbitration Court were confined to dealing with inter-State disputes. It could not make a common rule, neither could it overrule the State industrial authorities. He asked the Conference to agree that the Federal Parliament should have power to deal with other than inter-State disputes, and that it should have power to make laws to overrule the State authorities. There would be a general agreement that the Federal Court should have the power to make a common rule. His idea was to give the Federal Parliament power to legislate in the matter of industrial disputes. It was common-sense that purely local disputes could not be settled by a general tribunal. His proposal was to place local or central tribunals under one authority, and by that means there would be a powerful central Court to deal with inter-State disputes, while local Courts under the same authority would deal with local disputes. He acknowledged that it was a large encroachment on the dignity of the State Parliaments, but it was not so great an encroachment on the privileges of the States. All the general conditions of industries would still remain under purely State authority. His contention was that the Federal Parliament should have sole authority, but he drew a distinct line between industrial powers and commerce. His proposal was not to hand over industry as a whole to the Federal Parliament, but only arbitration. The discussions was adjourned pending the circulation of a Bill prepared by Mr Holman.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr Holman introduced the subject of immigration. He said that in New South Wales the maximum as assistance extended to immigrants was £6, but some of the other States were giving far more. In fact, Queensland was bringing out some free. Mr. Holman said that in face of this disparity in the last four or five years these States had brought out no more than New South Wales. There should be uniformity on this point, and the time had also arrived when the Federal Government should be asked to take over the bulk of immigration work. Things would work more harmoniously if the Federal Government did Federal work and the State Governments did State work. All surplus revenue was now kept by the Commonwealth, and he suggested that the Federal Government should undertake the control of immigration and should bring out 25,000 immigrants by means of assisted passages every year, allotting them as it thought right. It was agreed that it was desirable that uniformity should be secured in regard to the assistance to be given to immigrants, and that a report should be submitted on the matter. Mr. Watt, speaking on other portions of Mr. Holman's remarks, agreed that the High Commissioner should be charge of immigration generally. Mr. Holman's motion was then put. It read:—"That the Commonwealth Government should be asked to provide 25,000 assisted passages per annum, to make arrangements for passages and to pay the cost of transportation; the States to select the immigrants, and that any State requiring more immigrants than were allotted to it should take as many more passages as it likes at the same rates."

This was agreed to.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with a notification appearing elsewhere, a meeting of Customs officers will be held in the Council Chambers, Claremont, to-night to consider matters affecting their working conditions and to discuss the question of appealing to the Arbitration Court in that connection. Reference to the dissatisfaction among the Customs officials has already appeared in these columns. According to reports, a movement has been inaugurated among the fourth-class examining officers on the Fremantle wharf and in Perth, having for its object the formation of an Association in order to take steps to have their case against the department taken before the Arbitration Court. The cause for dissatisfaction is stated to have arisen owing to the officers concerned having been overlooked in the matter of increased remuneration in each succeeding Federal Estimates for some time past. The work carried out by the officers is of an exacting nature, and entails the checking of invoices in connection with all shipments of cargo imported into the State, the responsibility involved being admittedly considerable. The primer factor in the present dissatisfaction is said to be that whilst several senior officers, who are engaged in carrying out practically the same duties with equal responsibility have, since the inauguration of the Federal regime, steadily progressed, the junior official in many instances have not had any increases although carrying out the same class of work. Complaints are also made that juniors in other branches of the service have enjoyed, from time to time increases in salary which those in the examining staff have been debarred from participating in.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CANADA.

The Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) has made the following statement in reference to reciprocal trade with Canada:—"I have had several conversations on the subject with Mr. D. H. Ross, the Canadian representative in Melbourne, and I understand that the position is that if we grant to Canada the same rates as we do to Great Britain in respect to certain British goods the Canadian Reciprocal Tariff Act comes into operation automatically. This will reduce Canadian duties in Australia on butter, meat and other articles. There has not been any recent correspondence between the Government of Canada and Australia so far as I know. Some time ago I tried to ascertain from the Canadian Government whether the Reciprocal Tariff Act would come into operation automatically on our passing a reciprocal Bill. I understand that it will." In reply to a question Mr. Tudor said that it was likely that a Canadian Reciprocal Trade Bill would be brought before the next session of the Federal Parliament.

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[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

UNIVERSITY FOR DACCA.

Strong Press Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The announcement of the institution of a University at Dacca is much criticised here. The *Indian Daily News* supports the scheme, but the *Statesman*, the *Englishman* and the *Bengalee* criticise it strongly, the principal grounds of their objection being that the public were not consulted first, and that it is uncalled for and administratively undesirable.

The *Statesman* says:—"It presents alternatives, which seem to be the quite patent absurdity of a united Bengal with two co-ordinate but independent educational systems, or the institution of a disjointed impracticable form of devolution, which can only lead to divided counsels and inefficiency."

The three newly-appointed Judges, Messrs. A. Choudhuri, Hassan Imam and Teunon, took their seats yesterday morning on the Calcutta High Court Bench.

Writing in the Paris Journal, *Opinion*, on "King George as an Orator," M. Jacques Bardoux pays a tribute to the King's Indian speeches, which, he says, have certainly contributed to strike the imagination and to stir the senses of His Majesty's Oriental subjects. King George, he thinks, was never more happily inspired, and he spoke to his Indian subjects in sincere and moving accents. The article concludes:—"With different means and different qualities, King George V wins to-day in India, and will win, in the near future in Paris, the diplomatic successes of Edward VII."

THE ROYAL HOME-COMING.

EARLY ARRIVAL OF THE "MEDINA."

Queen Alexandra Waiting at Portsmouth.

INDIA'S LOYALTY AND AFFECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Prince of Wales, Queen Alexandra, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, proceeded to Portsmouth last evening to await the arrival of H.M.S. "Medina."

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The "Medina" arrived fourteen hours before she was expected, and caused a sensation in Portsmouth. The King and Queen dined on board.

The meeting between the King and Queen and other Royalties will take place this morning, before Their Majesties leave for London.

All the papers devote leading articles to welcoming Their Majesties home, and expressing satisfaction with the message conveyed in Lord Hardinge's telegram, and with the public meetings in India.

The *Morning Post* says it is worth while being an Englishman to-day, to read that message.

The *Daily Mail* declares that these demonstrations will evoke a responsive and grateful echo in Britain.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that sentiments of good-will and fellowship will be heartily reciprocated.

LATER.

The "Medina," this morning, quitted Spithead, and passing close to the spot where the submarine A 3 was sunk, traversed the lines of warships, which dipped flags, and proceeded to her moorings off the jetty.

Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and Prince Arthur of Connaught went on board the "Medina" and greeted Their Majesties affectionately. The party then landed.

The King looked in splendid health.

Replying to the address from the borough of Portsmouth His Majesty said it was appropriate that his journey should begin and end at the principal home of the Navy by which the Empire was protected. The King declared himself profoundly touched by the affection and loyalty shown to him by India and other parts of his dominions, and said he would greatly rejoice if his visit should contribute to the welfare of India and strengthen the bonds of Empire.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Notwithstanding the bitting cold large crowds awaited the arrival of Their Majesties in London.

The route had been specially extended and was by way of Victoria Street, Parliament Square Whitehall, through Admiralty arch in the Mall and on to Buckingham Palace. There were no troops along the route, which was guarded by the police stationed widely apart, this disposition affording spectators the best possible view of Their Majesties.

A brilliant gathering welcomed the Royal party at Victoria, including members of the Royal family, Mr. Asquith, Archbishop of Canterbury, members of the Cabinet and numerous body of diplomats and members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Lord Mayors of England and Lord Provosts of Scotland were also present. The imposing Royal procession then passed through the decorated streets amid vast cheering from the crowds. In spite of the frost Their Majesties rode in open carriages.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Attempt to Overstrip England.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The papers are giving prominence to the forecasts published by the German papers with regard to the forthcoming German naval increases.

The *Taeglische Rundschau* says the personnel will be increased from 60,000 to 80,000 men in order to man the new third squadron.

A message from the *Daily Mail's* correspondent in Berlin says, "a publication, which, I am assured exactly represents the Admiralty's views, says the proportion must be two German to three English vessels. We shall hardly have to fear England laying down the two ships to one if we continue to build three ships every year."

THE ULSTER MEETING.

Catholics Asked to Keep away.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Priests in all the Catholic churches in Belfast yesterday, from the altars, pointed out that Mr. Churchill's meeting was entirely organised by Liberals and advised Catholics to keep away from the meeting and endeavour to preserve peace in the city.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The match between Victoria and the M. C. C. was resumed to-day in cool weather before a crowd of over 2,000. The wicket was good. Victoria completed their first innings for 195, (Armstrong 51 not out). Barnes took four wickets for 26.

Following on, Victoria had scored 132 for 5 wickets, Mackenzie making 51, not out, when play ceased for the day.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE TRIAL.

Details of Mr. Stewart's Defence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LEIPZIG, FEB. 4.

The judgment of the Court declares that Mr. Stewart learned the address of his agent through the British Intelligence Department. The Court considers it immaterial whether the accused or the agent succeeded in obtaining the information. It holds that the attempt to obtain military secrets has been proved, though it regards the fact that Mr. Stewart was animated by patriotism as a mitigating circumstance.

It is pointed out that Mr. Stewart was in Germany only from July 30th, until August 1. During this time he made a day's trip from Bremen to Cuxhaven and Heligoland and back. He admitted that he endeavoured to obtain military information, but nothing secret was available.

He alleged that the agent thrust upon him plans, for which he never asked, and which he immediately destroyed. The agent then denounced him to the police. The shortness of his visit rendered serious espionage impossible. Moreover, the fleet was cruising in Norway at the time of his visit, and he could not obtain information as to its readiness for war.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

Imperial Edict to form a Republic.

PEKING, FEB. 5,

An Edict has been issued directing the Marquis Yuan-Shi-Kai to form a republic with the help of the Southern Republic.

The general public has not so far been made aware of the abdication of the Throne, but trouble is not expected.

Big Loan at 6 Per Cent. from German Firm.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

A message from Peking to the *Daily Mail* says that the Government has arranged for a loan of three millions sterling, bearing interest at 6 per cent. through the German firm of Arnhttld and Karberg, by the terms of which the Skoda and Pilsen Works (Austrian) will secure orders for arms and ammunition to the amount of the loan during the next five years.

BRUSSELS SUGAR CONFERENCE.

Russia Prepared to Adhere to the Convention.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Brussels Sugar Conference has again met, but the position is somewhat strained, the German delegates not yet having received instructions from their Government.

It is believed that the Russian delegates intend to make an important concession, asking permission to adhere to the Convention on the same terms as the other Powers.

STRIKE IN QUEENS LAND.

Military Aid Refused.

BRISBANE, FEB. 5.

Perfect order now prevails here and shops are gradually re-opening. The strike is spreading to Ipswich, Rockhampton and Townsville.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 5.

Mr. Fisher, Federal Prime Minister, has refused the request of the Queensland Government for military aid and appeals to all parties to refer the dispute to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court.

HEAT IN AUSTRALIA.

Bush Fires in Several States.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 5.

The intense heat recently has caused bush fires in several states. Damage in South Australia amounts to £100,000.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 4.

The P. and O. steamer "India" left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. with the outward mails of January 26th.

CALCUTTA Y. M. C. A.

Sir R. Laidlaw's Liberality

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

The mail yesterday brought a nice little surprise packet to the Calcutta Y.M.C.A. authorities in the shape of a cheque for Rs 75,000 from Sir Robert Laidlaw with special reference to the work in the Dhurrumtollah and College Street branches. Sir Robert Laidlaw is perhaps the most generous and open handed benefactor of religious and philanthropic effort that the commercial world of Calcutta has produced. There are very few charities in Calcutta that have not benefited handsomely by his generosity. He is as well known specially interested in education and only recently gave £50,000 or seven lakhs of Rupees towards the scheme of European education in India, while the Free School owes its existence to his liberality.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 5.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition, telegraphing from Yambung on February 5th, says that the Shimang river party returned. This party will probably start survey work up the Siyom river shortly. Little survey work is possible at present. Rain, mist and clouds continue. The Dihang rose 6 feet on the night of February 4th.

BENGAL KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Medical Research Fund Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the provincial King Edward memorial fund was held this evening. Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided. A draft agreement for the statue with Mr. Betram McKinnell was accepted. A letter from the Bengal Government was read inviting the committee, in view of recent administrative changes, to reconsider the question of the creation of a Medical Research fund and it was resolved that the question had now passed out of their hands and the allocation of funds now rested with the hospital authorities. Sir Cecil Graham and Mr. F. A. Steward were elected members. The total subscription is now over three lakhs and three thousand.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Cut Short by Illness of His Brother-in-law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 5.

Owing to the serious illness at Government House, Calcutta, of Lady Hardinge's brother, Lord Alington, the Viceroy has with much regret been compelled to abandon his intended visit to Lucknow.

Their Excellencies express deep disappointment at the abandonment of the visit, from which they had expected much enjoyment.

BENARES, FEB. 5.

News has been received with disappointment here that His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Benares as announced already is postponed.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 5.

The Talukdars of Oudh have telegraphed their sympathy with Lady Hardinge in the illness of her brother and regretting that Their Excellencies are unable to come to Lucknow.

COMMAMDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADURA, FEB. 5.

His Excellency Sir O'Moore-Creagh, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Madura by special train at 6-30 this morning. His Excellency was received by Mr. A. R. Knapp, Collector, and Mr. K. V. Ramchari, Chairman of the Municipal Council. His Excellency subsequently visited the famous Meenatchi Temple which is considered the best in South India as well as Tirumal Naick's Palace. His Excellency then motored to Teppkulam and greatly admired the construction of the tank, and the picturesque Montapam in the centre and the delightful garden surrounding the same.

His Excellency and party left Madura by special train for Trichinopoly.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

At the High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice and Justice N. Chatterjee, Mr. Garth on behalf of defendants in the Midnapore damage suit, applied for further time to file papers and books. The other side not objecting, the 15th of March was fixed as the date for filing. Mr. Garth then asked that a date be fixed for the hearing of the appeal. He said Mr. Weston, the first defendant, was gazetted for promotion last July, but upon Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment and pending the result of the appeal his promotion was cancelled, and he was placed on special duty. That was also the case with the other defendants. Hence the sooner the appeal was heard the better. He asked that the 10th of April be fixed for the hearing of the appeal. It might be necessary to arrange for Counsel to come from England, and if the case stood till June or July, it would not be possible for defendants to get counsel, who were appearing for them now.

The 10th April was then provisionally fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

BURMA ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 5.

The annual Burma Provincial Art Handicraft Exhibition was opened at the Jubilee Hall to-day when there was a fair attendance. Exhibits are well up to the standard set in previous years and for the most part are of considerably more than the average merit. Wood-carving is extremely good being much better than was the case last year both as regards the number of the exhibits and the quality carved. Silver is good and there is a capital show of lacquer. General average of paintings is very fair, but there are no really outstanding works of art as was the case in 1911. On the other hand the photographs are particularly good, both in numbers and quality.

SELLING KOLAR GOLD IN SATARA.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 5.

The District Magistrate of Kolar has after a lengthy trial sentenced Murugesam of Bowringpett to nine months' imprisonment for the offence against the Mysore Mines Regulations of sending small consignments of sponge gold to Satara District for sale through local agents. It was shown in the evidence that the traffic had been going on for some time. The accused was carrying on cypher correspondence with his principal buyers.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 5.

A Punjab Government *Gazette* Notification says that 180 acres of land will be acquired for the construction of the new bridge on the Humna near the present bridge between Ambala and Saharanpur on the North Western Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the doubling of the Lahore-Raewind section of the North Western Railway.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

A ROYAL HUSSAR.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Prince of Wales is shortly to be gazetted to a commission in the 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own) Royal Hussars on his first entrance to the Army. Inquiries in the regiment elicited the information that this mark of royal favour has been bestowed at the request of Queen Alexandra, who has always taken the very greatest interest in the regiment of Hussars which bears her name. There was, it appears, some doubt whether the Prince would join the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars or the 19th, both of which are quartered with the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, but the choice has now been definitely made, and Colonel W. H. Greely, D.S.O., the new commanding officer of the 19th, will have the honour of training the Prince in his military duties. The Prince will be introduced to the regiment by his Majesty in the course of his annual spring visit to Aldershot about May, and will be received by General Sir John French, the colonel of the regiment. The 19th Hussars are quartered in the South Cavalry Barracks, the main entrance to which is immediately opposite the entrance to the Royal Pavilion, where his Royal Highness will take up residence. Alterations and improvements at the Royal Pavilion have been in progress for some time, and are now all but complete, bringing the building up to date without in any way altering its simple character.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

The question of keeping up a reserve of horses for the Army, and the necessity of subsidising horse-owners for this purpose, were the points put forward by an influential deputation to the Army Council at the War Office this week. The Army Council was represented by General Miles, Major-General Cowan, and Colonel Fowle. The principal speaker on behalf of the deputation was Mr. R. S. Tilling, of Tillings (Limited), one of the few horsed-omnibus firms left in London. Mr. R. S. Tilling said that the deputation consisted of owners of seasoned horses, and they wished to emphasise the point that unless the seasoned horses were kept in time of peace they would not be ready in time of war. The gentlemen present were the owners of between 25,000 and 40,000 seasoned horses. This class of horse was rapidly diminishing, and they wished urgently to impress upon the War Department that it was worth their while to preserve the type. They suggested that the War Office should subsidise their horses, providing such horses were kept in a condition which was satisfactory to the authorities. Major-General Cowan, in reply, dealing with the question of Territorial agreements, said the deputation did not appear to realise the position of the Army Council with regard to the Territorial Associations. Altogether, they found the sum of £400,000 per annum for the supply of horses to the Territorial Force, which covered all incidental expenses, and out of this sum £240,000 was the actual cost of hiring horses. The Army Council had no hold whatever over the contracts made by the County Associations. It was purely a matter between these associations and the horse-owner. Undoubtedly there was a difficulty in getting seasoned horses and especially artillery horses. The census which had been referred to was only taken roughly, and was now being carefully revised, and they expected in a month or two to be in possession of figures which would enable them to go into the matter more fully. Lieut. General Miles, Quartermaster-General of the Forces, said the Army Council was against the policy set forth by the deputation as regards a subsidy. They realised that it was impossible to stop the increase of mechanical traction. He was interested in hearing their views with regard to the Territorial Associations, as the whole object of the Army Council was to decentralise the work, and it was thought that this would be an advantage to both sides. The suggestions which were now made were for this procedure to be reversed and to go back to the old system. All their suggestions would have the careful consideration of the Army Council.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

The programme of arrangements made for the training of Regulars, Special Reserve, and Territorial Force of the Southern Command during the next summer training season has already been issued: The dates of training on Salisbury Plain have been so arranged that the Bulford Ranges will be closed during certain periods to enable a larger training area, to be used for field training, and in order that the Regular troops may not unduly interfere with the training of Special Reserve and Territorial troops whilst they are encamped on the Plain for their annual training. An effort has also been made to admit of rest periods between the various trainings, and the General Commanding desires that every facility be given to the officers and men during these intervals, and whilst units are working by half-battalions, to proceed on leave or pass. Arrangements are to be made by the General Officers Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade and 3rd Division to practise the supply of ammunition in the field from an ammunition column to the firing line on one or two occasions during brigade training. Pack animals are to be provided for the purpose of carrying entrenching tools in the field and for the practice of getting up the reserve ammunition during infantry brigade training. Cavalry are to be attached to the infantry brigades during their training. Various types of field works have been constructed as specimens on Salisbury Plain, and at Wool and Tregantle. These are to be placed in a state of defence by May 1, and are to be visited by the men two or three occasions during training. Route marching is to be practised, with a view to hardening the men's feet before the manœuvres in September. Recruit training begins on March 1 and gun practice early in May at both Okehampton and Salisbury Plain.

TERRITORIAL NEEDS.

At a largely-attended meeting of Territorial officers and Regular officers serving with the Territorials, held at the Royal United Service Institution, an interesting discussion took place on the subject of the most pressing requirements of the force. Earl Fortescue occupied the chair. Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Johnson, 9th (Cyclist) Battalion, Hants Regiment, opened the discussion, and put forward as the first requirement a belief in the necessity of a second line army in addition to the Navy and the Regular Army. This should be followed by a determination to back that belief, and an equal determination on the part of the Government and the military authorities to support it by their administrative action. The three great evils of the present time, he said, were the exaggerated pessimism of the Press, the optimism and soothing assurances of the Secretary of State for War, and the silence of Lord Haldane's colleagues in the Cabinet with regard to the Territorials. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the actual situation, Colonel Johnson said the real anxiety was as regards the infantry. The yeomanry, artillery, and other branches which rode horses and had smart uniforms could get plenty of men, and were doing well. But even if there was a difficulty in getting recruits for the infantry the position was better than it appeared on the surface, because the battalions could be filled up from the National Reserve, the creation of which was one of the best bits of work done for a long time. (Hear, hear.) He ridiculed the idea that smaller numbers in the Territorial Force meant increased efficiency; the exact opposite was the case, but on the whole the Territorials had attained a much higher standard than people believed, and he made this statement on the authority of General Cowans, the Director-General of the Force. The fundamental defect lay in the attitude of the Treasury towards Army votes. The speaker advocated the payment of a separate allowance to private soldiers in the Territorials, and argued that it would have a favourable effect on recruiting. The payment of all out-of-pocket expenses, such as fares to attend drills and musketry practice, would also be beneficial, and there should be complete war equipment provided of the very best quality down to the smallest detail. Another point was that more liberty in the spending of money should be given to County Associations and commanding officers; but the real trouble was that there was not enough money available. In this respect the public should be educated up to accepting the alternative of "pay or serve," and he suggested the advisability of a "Territorial rate" on those who did not join the force.

PROMPTER PAYMENTS.

Most Territorials will not be sorry to hear that owing to the numerous complaints which have been made by both officers and men with regard to the delay in paying them sums due—delay extending in some cases to many months—and to the fact that the matter has been to some extent taken up by the Press, the pay office of the London District has been ordered by the War Office to be more expeditious in passing claims in future. If the improvement is lasting—and it is to be hoped that it may be so—one of the great grievances of Territorials will have been removed, for it is agreed that the pay in itself is generally adequate, and that the unnecessary delay in granting it has been the main cause of trouble. Several Territorial units will take part in the Army manœuvres of this year, which will commence the third week in September and extend over somewhat the same ground as was to be included in the area for the abandoned manœuvres of 1911. It is also under consideration to attach a Territorial battalion to the Hythe School of Musketry for its annual training, the staff of the school being, it is reported, anxious to ascertain what can be done by two weeks' intensive culture of Territorial material.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Viscount Haldane, Secretary of State for War, addressed a crowded meeting in the Drill Hall, Leicester, on Saturday, under the auspices of the Territorial Association for Leicestershire and Rutland. The Duke of Rutland presided. Lord Haldane, who was cordially greeted, said that they should have got 98 per cent. of the full establishment of their Territorial Force was a notable achievement, and one of which they might well be proud, because it showed a fine public spirit among the people of the country. Great movements often took a long time before they permeated the public mind, and the Territorial Force had been no exception to the rule. Headquarters were being slowly improved and renovated and ranges were being increased. Ranges presented the greatest difficulty of all, because they had to compete in getting land with golf links. He was sorry to say that his most deadly enemy was golf. They had opened 100 ranges, though he should be sorry to say how many they had lost. All difficulties were being overcome, and people were coming to a comprehension of the value of the Territorial Force. In 1904 Mr. Balfour carried out a great reform when he reorganised the War Office, and founded the Committee of Imperial Defence. Since then there had been a great growth on Mr. Balfour's lines. They had got continuity in their military policy and one of the great changes which grew out of the reforms was the institution for the Army of a General Staff, composed of the most thoughtful, capable, and intellectual officers they could secure. The Navy had also adopted the principle of General Staff, and now they had got each of the services provided with a thinking department, putting its preparations on a more scientific basis than before. One of the things he admired about the German army was that its general staff was never seen. It had so permeated the country that they never heard of it. That was one of the things Great Britain had to aim at. There was no such thing as certainty in war. They had to be guided by probabilities, and prepare against them. Their duty was to work. He had been up and down the country preaching a gospel calling people to a sense of their national duty. He hoped they would be able to say they had provided sufficiently for the Territorial Forces. They had worked with success in the right spirit, and if they continued in that spirit they would slowly evolve out of chaos a system of defence which might give confidence and security, which were the foundation of peace.

SKILL AT ARMS.

The Royal Naval and Military Tournament of 1912 will be held at Olympia from May 23 to June 8. Preparations are already well advanced, and it is confidently hoped that in several important respects the attractiveness of this popular event will be increased. There will be an impressive spectacular display, which this year will be of peculiar and comprehensive interest, but no details are yet made known. An effort is to be made to level up considerably the skill at arms portion of the programme, and an entirely new departure is to be made in regard to the jumping competition for officers. In past years this has produced a certain amount of criticism, partly due, it is thought, to the circumstance that the inducements offered to officers to enter, at considerable personal expense, have been inadequate. In order to put this matter on a better footing a £100 prize is to be offered, in addition to the Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, already given, which is held for one year only. There is also a second prize of £50, and three premiums of £10 each.

MEDAL FOR LORD KITCHENER.

The medal for the Franco-German War of 1870 is only now being struck off at the Paris Mint, and the first one that was issued fell to the share of the King of Servia, who passed through Paris just at that time. His Majesty, after being educated in part at St. Cyr, served during the War, and was thus fairly entitled to the medal. Two other special examples have now been placed at the disposal of M. Falliéres, and one of these will go to Lord Kitchener, who fought amongst the mobiles of the Côtes-du-Nord, in the army of the Loire, where he probably underwent his baptism of fire. The second is destined for General de Rappe, ex-Swedish War Minister, who was wounded at Rezonville, and then shut up in Metz, from which beleaguered city he escaped, to join the army of Faidherbe, with which he finished the campaign.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

The Government of India has decided that executive officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, other than Staff Officers, for Medical Mobilisation Stores and Divisional Sanitary Officers, when detached from their Stations on any of the duties such as Staff rides, &c, shall be eligible for detention allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem.

Captain J. A. Bennet, R. A. M. C., has been appointed Specialist in Electrical Science, Poona Division, vice Captain Smales proceeding on leave to England.

Extensions of leave on medical certificate have been granted for one month to Captain J. M. Holmes, I. M. S., and for five months to Captain A. J. H. Russell, I. M. S.

Major R. W. Clements, R. A. M. C., has been appointed to the substantive charge of the Enteric Fever Convalescent Depot, Wellington, on relief by Captain W. R. Galwey, R. A. M. C.

Colonel Humphreys, West Riding Rigiment, has been selected to succeed Colonel Skinner as Commandant, Central School of Musketry on the 1st proximo.

Major Harrison, 33rd Punjabis, is appointed Staff Officer, Recruiting at Army Head-Quarters, vice Major Bailey, 104th Rifles.

Capt. J. H. M. Beasley, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India on the 29th of February to take up the duties of Adjutant and Instructor of Gunnery, Rangoon.

Captain Norton, No. J. Ammunition Column, Rawalpindi, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant E. Carbolum Warren, 37th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and 2nd Lieutenant R. Milner, 82nd Battery, Kirkee.

On vacating the appointment of General Staff Officer, Peshawar Division, on the 28th March, Major F. W. H. Walshe, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

Lieutenant Colonel Perceval, D. S. O. General Staff Branch, Army Head-Quarters, is granted leave out of India for seven months and 22 days.

Captain Docker, Royal Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant, 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

Captain Williams, 10th Hussars, is appointed Adjutant, Pembroke Yeomanry.

THE Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct that for rule five regarding the conduct of registered libraries the following rule should be substituted. The library shall not be used for any political meeting, nor for any other proceedings which are likely to create a feeling of disaffection towards the Government or to offend the religious susceptibilities of any community. In cases where any doubt arises, the decision of the Director of Public Instruction shall be final."

THE ROAR OF LONDON.

Marked Alterations in its Noise.

The roar of London is ever-changing and never-ceasing. Just as the life of the nation goes on uninterruptedly from century to century, though the individuals who make it up are not the same for two minutes together, so the roar of London persists from generation to generation, though its constituent sounds are subject to perpetual variation. Sometimes the alterations are small during a period of many years, at other times they are great within a very few years. Lately they have been very marked.

At one time vocal cries were a much more important element in the din of town than they are to-day. In the eighteenth century the streets were perambulated by public criers, ballad singers, and a host of hawkers and itinerant craftsmen, who filled the air with their vociferations. In these days of huge shops and retail trading on a large scale, it is not easy for us to realise how numerous and varied these petty hucksters once were. The cries of the sellers of fruit, vegetables, and other articles of food which vary with the season made up by themselves a sort of vocal calendar, just as the watchman going his rounds at night and calling the hours was a sort of vocal clock. To this we have the witness of the poet Gray:

"Successive cries the seasons' change declare,
And mark the monthly progress of the year."

Some vigorous instrumental sounds, too, were brought in to the aid of the voice. There seems to have been a good deal of horn and trumpet blowing and "twanking" of pans.

HAWKERS A DWINDLING RACE.

Hawkers and itinerant craftsmen—though not yet extinct—have long been a dwindling race. They have for something like a hundred years probably been contributing less and less to the din of town. Other sounds, not vocal, which have been long familiar, are beginning to fall off in our own day. The rattle and jingle of horse-drawn vehicles, for instance, has become a far less important factor in the roar of London than it used to be, owing the increasing use of mechanical motors. The old-fashioned hansom and 'bus are fast vanishing. The change is no doubt partly gain and partly loss. Both cab and 'bus contributed one sound which it is a pity to lose—the jingling of harness, one of the most exhilarating kinds of music which can fall on the human ear. On a bright youthful May morning is stirred the spirits of even the oldest like champagne. There are London types, too, who could have been better spared than the old horse-'bus driver. His jolly red face, his white hat, the flower in his buttonhole, the gloved hands, through which the ribbons were controlled so deftly, the racy remarks and bits of interesting information with which he was ready to favour the travellers nearest him—who does not remember these characteristics, and remember them with pleasure? But when scientific invention makes the sign to a man that his occupation is superseded—that his turn has come to quit the world's stage—there is no more resisting the summons than that of Death itself; and so the old rubicund 'bus driver, who seemed so full of vitality only a few years ago, now makes his exit, following, after an interval of some three parts of a century, the public coach driver, something of whose style and traditions he carried on into these latter days.

MOTOR TRAFFIC RESPONSIBLE.

On the whole motor traffic tends to a diminution of the sharper and more ringing notes in the noise of the London streets. The treble is weaken; the bass made stronger. But the sounds produced by motor vehicles, although having collectively a distinct tendency towards one end of the scale, are in themselves various. While the hoarse voice of the hooter predominates as a signal of warning, there are shriller instruments in use. Some motor-cars have whistles, in a few cases so piercing as to cause acute distress to persons of sensitive ear, and to make even people of less delicate organisation turn and stare with surprise. A more agreeable warning is that given by a succession of sweet, clear-toned, musical notes. Cars which use these signals also attract much attention, though they do not excite the same feeling. But the main sound contributed by motor traffic comes from its machinery. Lighter cars, speeding briskly by, are notable for their peculiar whirr, beginning on a low note and going through a regular crescendo. In the case of the more ponderous traffic such as motor 'buses, the jingle of working machinery, the vibration of the whole vehicle, and the weight of the entire mass produce a composite sound not very easy to describe. It may, perhaps, be compared to a mixture of a thud, a throb, and a crash. In places where motor 'buses cross and pass one another in great numbers the air is filled with a continuous low thunder like the mutterings of a distant storm. Some other modern traffic contributes similar sounds to the roar of London, particularly the huge electric tramcars which hurtle along the Embankment and main thoroughfares; and the ponderous vans and trains of waggons drawn by engines which shake the streets as if an earthquake were in progress. How long will the roar of London remain exactly what it is to-day? Probably not very long. Vehicular traffic is still in a stage of transition, and in a few years improved inventions—perhaps also improved regulations—may again result in considerable changes.

THE OPIUM CONFERNCE.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 7.

The chief result of the Conference will, it is anticipated, be a definite acceptance by the representatives of the 12 Powers concerned of the principle that there must be concerted international action to control the traffic in opium, morphine, cocaine, and other dangerous drugs in the general interests of humanity. The high contracting parties are convinced that an international agreement on this subject "will command the unanimous support of all interested States." The draft Convention deals under separate headings with (1) raw opium, (2) prepared opium, and (3) medical opium, morphine, cocaine, and kindred drugs. Each signatory Power undertakes to control the production of raw opium, to limit the number of places at which it may be exported or imported; to prevent or control, by special convention or otherwise, its shipment to countries which forbid or limit its importation, the whole trade being vested in the hands of persons specially authorized, and all raw opium for export being clearly identifiable by recognized marks. Similar measure are accepted in principal for prepared opium; but here the wording of several clauses of the convention reflects the difficulties inseparable from the elimination of vested interests, political and commercial (notably those of Portuguese colony of Macao).

MORPHINE AND COCAINE.

With regard to morphine and cocaine, the results of the Conference are distinctly encouraging. The ten articles under this heading embody, for the first time in any international Convention, the moral principle of mutual responsibility and mutual protestion in a matter vitally affecting the health and order of the civilized world. The initiative and influence of the British representatives have been particularly directed towards practical legislation to deal with the traffic in morphine and cocaine (drugs of which the improper use has increased alarmingly in India of late), and their efforts have met with very general sympathy and support. Effective control of trades which appeal to the weaknesses of certain sections of humanity and to the cupidity of others is not easily to be attained; but the work of the Conference will at least provide solid ground for organised effort.

As matters now stand, the manufacture of morphine and cocaine for export being almost entirely confined to British and German firms respectively, the refusal to allow these drugs to be exported without a permit should prove immediately effective to prevent illicit trading. It is, however, significant of the difficulties underlying any wide application of such measures that a tentative proposal has been made at the Conference to the effect that the signatory Power should reserve the right to denounce the Convention at one month's notice should a any country hereafter being to cultivate opium or to manufacture morphine; a suggestion which, if adopted, would involve the creation of valuable monopolies for existing vested interests. Significant also is the reservation made by the Russian representative of that country's right to grow and export opium, a declaration so apparently superfluous under existing conditions that it has been attributed in certain quarters to an intelligent anticipation of the reversion opium trade.

It is understood that the Convention must be ratified within one year, the usual formalities to that end being carried out with the assistance of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Hague.

THE SHOOTING OF A MISSIONARY.

Full Account of Nyasaland Incident.

On November 17 we (the "Times") published a telegram from Nyasaland stating that the Rev. A. J. Douglas, a member of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, had been shot at Kango on Lake Nyasa by a Portuguese official. We are now able to give from a trustworthy source, full details of the occurence and of the events which led up to it.

It appears that the African Lakes Corporation have lately set up a store on the Island of Likoma and considerable friction with the Portuguese authorities has thereby been caused; it is believed that goods from this store are smuggled into Portuguese territory, where their value is nearly double what it is in British territory, owing to the heavier Customs duties. The island of Likoma is a barren waste where nothing grows, and the missionaries who live there, with all their natives, are dependent on the Portuguese mainland for their food, vegetables, and even firewood. In the past boats have passed freely every day to the mainland to bring these commodities to the island. The friction which has arisen since smuggling became possible, and even probable, is easy to understand.

ARREST AND RESCUE OF MISSION NATIVES.

On November 7 Taveira, the Portuguese official in charge of Kango, in Portuguese East Africa, seized a mission sailing boat and imprisoned the crew. On being asked by the Rev. A. Douglas, head of the Missionary College at Kango to release the boat and crew Taveira replied that he was carrying out the instructions of his superior officer at Mtengula, and could not release the men. On November 10, therefore, the Bishop of Nyasaland and Mr. Glossop, missionary in charge of Dikoma, went across to Kango in a mission steamer. On landing they went to Taveira's house to discuss the situation and later Taveira and the Bishop walked down to the lake shore together, leaving Mr. Glossop behind, close to the prison where the crew were confined. Seeing only one Portguese native soldier on guard, Mr. Glossop told the crew to break open the door and escape. This they did taking with them nine Portuguese Service rifles which were standing near, and ran down to the lake.

Taveira, seeing what had happened, blew his whistle to summon assistance, and sent his senior native non-commissioned officer back to the fort. Mr. Glossop, meeting this man, drew a pistol from his pocket and threatened him with it in order to stop him. Taveira in the meantime intimated that he wished the whole party, with the captured rifles, to go aboard the Mission steamer and sail to Mtengula to lay the matter before his superior officer at that place. To this the Bishop agreed, and Taveira with the rifles went aboard with him. Mr. Glossop on his arrival, however, objected to the rifles being taken, as, he said he feared they would be accused of having forcibly captured them. Taveira refused to go without the rifles; so he and the rifles were put ashore, the magazines having first been removed and certain ammunition retained.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Soon after this Taveira was seen to fire two shots at the Missionary College, and the steamer went round to the College landing stage in order to take off Mr. Douglas and two lady missionaries. The captain of the steamer went ashore in a small boat to do this and found Taveira, with a soldier on either side of him all armed, waiting for him. Mr. Douglas having seen the boat, was in the meantime walking down from the College to meet it Taveira, who was watching the captain, suddenly heard Mr. Douglas behind him turned round, and shot him through the heart at a distance of ten yards without a word being spoken. Taveira then fled to his fort, and the missionaries went to Kotakota to make a report to the magistrate there.

It is understood that the Colonial and Foreign Offices have taken the matter up. Taveira is now under arrest at Mtengula where a Court of Inquiry is shortly to be held under the presidency of a Portuguese naval officer who is now on his way there. A senior British District Magistrate will attend the Court. If the Court report that Taveira was not justified in shooting Mr. Douglas, his trial will take place at Ibo.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Bombay Sugarcane Crop.

The final memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the Season of 1911-12, states that:—The latest reports show the total area under Sugarcane as under: British Districts 55,800 acres; Natives States 31,200 acres; making total of 87,000 acres. This is 4·9 per cent. over last year's area, and 5·2 per cent. over the average of the last five years. Among the principal sugarcane growing districts Satara and Belgaum alone show some decline in area owing partly to deficient water-supply and partly to rotation. Elsewhere the area has extended under the stimulus of high prices and good water-supply in wells and canals at the planting season owing to plentiful rains of 1910. In North Gujarat the crop suffered from absence of rain since July and in places it was fed to cattle. In South Gujarat it was fair owing to deficiency of later rains. The Deccan crop was affected through short supply of water in the middle of the season particularly in the eastern tracts but November rain benefited it to some extent in places. In the Karnatak the crop did fairly well in Belgaum but suffered elsewhere as also in the Southern Maratha [illegible] through deficiency of rains. The Konkan crop has been fairly satisfactory. In North Gujarat and Kathiawar the yield ranges between 50 to 65 per cent. of the normal. In parts of Surat it is estimated as full average; but elsewhere in South Gujarat and Baroda it varies from 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan it is reported as full average from parts of Nasik and Satara but it ranges between 50 to 65 per cent. only in parts of Poona and Ahmednagar and between 65 to 80 per cent. in other tracts. The Belgaum crop is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal; elsewhere in the Karnatak and Southern Maratha Country the yield varies from 50 to 65 per cent. In the Konkan the Thana crop yields a full average outturn while that in Kanara from 75 to 90 per cent. of the normal. The total estimated outturn comes as under: British Districts 142,900 tons; Native States 59,500 tons; making a total of 202,400 tons. This was 8·9 per cent. below last year's outturn and 4·8 per cent. below the average of the preceding 5 years. In addition to the above the area which usually returns no statistics is estimated to contain about 325 acres under sugarcane expected to yield 900 tons of raw sugar. The crop is usually a twelve month' one and its harvest commences from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes extends to the end of May according as it is sown early or late.

REVOLUTION AND TRADE.

With the deadlock in the peace negotiations the little movement there was in trade has almost completely disappeared, although there is a very small trade done with the North. The Yangtze Valley is absolutely closed to trade, and the local Caisse dealers who bought in the expectation of cargo being removed from that quarter, and the native banks that financed them, are finding themselves in a very uncomfortable position. There is not the slightest confidence in the permanency of peace among the merchants in the interior, and it is practically impossible to induce them to do any business.

On the other hand the propensity for hoarding is alarmingly on the increase. Gold and sovereigns are being bought in, increasing quantities and every available cent is being withdrawn from the banks and other channels of trade. The situation looks very black indeed for trade, especially so when there is no military activity in the Yangtze

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Bombay Eight Extra Meeting.

Saturday, 10th February 1912.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 5th February 1912.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile (1 mile scale).
Zemindar of Sivagiri's bl aus h Black Douglas (aged).
Zemindar of Sivagiri's b e m Sanhedrin by Santoi—The Israelite (5 years).
Mr R Craig McKerrow's b e m Once again (late Jeanne la Folle) by Sir Visto-Isaacs (5 years).
Mr Gussy's br e h Valerius (late Chapel Royal) by Persimmon-Chapelle de Fer (4 years).
Mr G K's ch a m g Coat of arms (aged).
Mr T Gordhandas' br e g Pelargonium 2 (aged).
Mr L Kalidas' b aus m Mafoota (aged).
Mr P B Avasia's bl a m g Gallileo (aged).
Mr Heath's b e h Elsee (5 years).
Mr E E S' br e g Langton by St. Simonmimi-Glass (4 years).
Mr R S Forage's b e m Aqueduct (4 years).
Mr M Gooculdass' ch e g Forfeit (aged).

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e m Once again (5 years).
Zemindar of Sivagiri's bl aus h Sperry by Air Laddie the Maine 5 years.
Zamindar of Sivagiris bl aus h Black Douglas (aged)
Zemindar of Sivagiris b e m Sanhedrin (5 years).
Mr F. M. Gardas b e g Macann by Uncle Mac—Aunt Anne (4 years).
Mr G. K's b aus g Socialist (6 years).
Mr J. C. Galstaun's br aus h Tangaroa (aged).
Mr A J. D'couzus b aus g Lord Merv (aged).
Mr Heaths b e h Elsee (5 years).
Mr H. R's br e m Miss Thrush by Missel Thrush Flipper (3 years).
Mr R. S. Forages b e m Aqueduct (4 years).
Mr R. S. Forages b aus g Chivalry (6 years).
Mr. R. S. Forages ch e m Bachelor's Belle by Tredennis Lady Derd (4 years).
Mr W. Homer's ch aus g Ruby Tin (aged).
Mr M. Gooculdas b aus g Soultline (aged).
M. M Gooculdas b aus g Lord Carlyon (aged).
Mr M, Gooculdas b e g Picnic (4 years).

THE ARAB PONY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Ashroffa 14 0.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Chechas 13 3.
Mr A W Esau's b a h Solitaire 13 3 1-4
Mr Bampfylde's b a h Young Thara 13 3 1-2
Mr Bompfylde's g a h War Eagle 13 3 1-2
Mr Alib in Talib's b a h Lookman 14 0
Mr Alib in Talib's ch a h Soonesam 14 0
Mr A J D'Souza's b a h Massal 13 3 3-4
Mr D Pallonjee's g a h Noomas 13 3
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's g a h Good Evening 13 2 1-4
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Brazee 14 0
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Shihab 13 2 1-2
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Jessin M Essa's g a h Baldwin 13 2 1-2
Mr Gold's g a h Yusuff Pasha 13 2 1-2
Mr R R's g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Mr R R's g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3-4
Mr Lion's g g a h Pendil 13 3
Mr Juliaes g a h Little Titch (late Cocain) 13 2
Messrs R R Forage and F B Saif's g a h Polish 13 2 1-4
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Sirkar 13 3 1-4
Mr Thimble's g a h Fairplay 13 3

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong (1 1-4 mile scale).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Braganza (6 yrs)
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Well Done (6 years)
Mr G K's ch a h Valens 14 (aged)
Mr G K's b a h Parliament (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (5 years)
Mr Lion's ch a h Grand Duke (6 years)
Mr S N Mahomed's b a h Terror (5 years)
Mr R R's' ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3-4
Mr J R Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (6 years)
Mr Yusuff bin Essa's g a h Ghalyum (5 years)
Mr M Gooculdass' b a h Baloz (5 years)

DEALER'S SELLING PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Evening News, 13 3 1-2 Rs. 500.
Messrs Heath and A S Oomer's g a h Imperial, 13 3 1-2 Rs. 500.
Mr Haji Ahmed Bagdady's g a h Moyaid, 13 3 Rs. 500.
Mr Haji Ahmed Bagdady's ch a h Rahad, 13 3 1-4 Rs. 500.
Mr Tahar Yunis' g a h Allworthy, 13 3 3-4 Rs. 500.
Mr Sayeed Mahomed's ga h Brow, 13 2 1-2 Rs. 500.
Mr Raj Mahomed's ch a h Jalinus, 13 2 3-4 Rs. 600.
Mr Hasan Ebrahim's g a h Koweit Star, 13 2 3-4 Rs. 500.
Mr Hasan Ebrahim's g a h Arab Chief, 13 1 Rs. 1,000.
Mr Hasan Ebrahim's g a h Grey Wolf, 13 1 3-4 Rs. 700.
Mr Valji Moosaji's ch a h Best Chance, 13 3 Rs. 500.
Mr Fahad bin Nusser's ch a h Aleppo, 13 3 1-2 Rs. 500.
Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Wild Eagle, 13 2 8-2 Rs. 500.
Mr Abdulla Mahalla's g a h Kabul, 13 2 Rs. 600.
Mr Ahmed Deeb's ch a h Starling, 14 Rs. 500.
Mr Mahomed Jalag's g a h Bavan, 13 1 1-2 Rs. 800.
Mr Moosa Mahomed's ch a h Tajalim, 13 2 1-2 Rs. 500.
Mr A R Dakhiel's g a h Hidayat Pasha, 13 2 3-4 Ri. 500.
Mr G Henry's ch a h Canterbury, 13 1 Rs. 1000.
Mr Syed Mehdi's g a h Dalil, 14 Rs. 500
Mr Syed Mehdi's ch a h Mahboob 13 2 1-2 Rs. 500.
Mr A R Lavandi's g a h Pekin 13 2 3-4 Rs. 800
Messrs A Shamlan and Hasan Katon's b a h Manchester 13 1 1-2 Rs. 800
Mr Sadoon bin Talib's ch a h Askar 13 3 Rs. 600
Mr Saleh Tookmachie's ch a h Yunis Beg 13 1 3-4 Rs. 700
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Wait and see 13 3 1-2 Rs. 500
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's g a h Sadee Beg 13 5 1-4 Rs. 600.
Mr H Jamsetjee's b a h Coxcomb 13 3 Rs. 500
Messrs H Jamsetjee and Abdul Hamid's g a h Crackshot 13 1-1-2 Rs. 500
Mr Beg's g a h Lord Timon 13 3 Rs. 500
Mr Abdul Aziz Abdul Karimi's g a h Fezab 13 3 Rs. 500
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Delhi 13 3 3-4 Rs. 500
Mr A Nanji's g a h Royal Bloom 13 3 Rs. 500
Mr. Abdulla Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13 2 3-4 Rs. 600
Mr Faraz bin Saaad's g a h Mastermoti 13 3 1-2 Rs. 600
Mr Saleh Kharadi's g a h Malum 13 1 1-4 Rs. 100
Mr Lion's g a h Khalid Beg 14 Rs. 500
Mr M Gooculdass' ch a h Master Bill 14 Rs. 500

DEALERS' SELLING PLATE.—(Continued)
Mr Haji Marri's g a h Sahbar, 13 1 1-2 Rs. 900.
Mr Blizee's g a h Honest Money, 13-2 Rs. 500.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr Tahar Yunis's c a h Tressady (5 years)
Mr A K Dakayel's ch a h Borgavi 14-0
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13 2 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Prince of Wales 13 2 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13-3 (6 years)
Mr D Pallonjee's c a h Turn of Luck II (3 years)
Mr Beg's c a h Mysore (5 years)
Mr T Gordhandass' c a h Peculiar (aged)
Mr Mujeed Jurgis g a h Miner (6 years)
Mr Brain's c a h Dumra 13-3 1-2
Mr Heath's c a h Mutrood 13 3 1-2.
Mr R S Forage's g a h Lama 14-0
Mr R S Forage's c a h Saree 13-3.
Mr M Cassum's c a h Sinclair 13-3 1-2
Mr W Homer's c a h Last Chance late Bashir (aged)
Mr M Gooculdas c a h Padsha (6 years)
Mr M Gooculdass ch a h Hyder Beg (4 years)
Messrs M Gooculdass A Nanji's c a h Shawcutt (aged)

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

Fourth Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 5.

The day proved disastrous to the backers as favourites went down regularly. The Lieut-Governor received an ovation when he led his pony, Southern Cross, a twenty to one after her win in the Points Cup. The weather was slightly warm and attendance thinner. Details :—

HORSE HURDLES.—2 miles over 8 flights.

Major Stratton's Parkhill, 12st. 9lbs. .....Hilliard 1
Mr. Evar's Maisonette, 9st. 3lbs.....Owner 2
Mr. J. D. Scott's Propriator, 11st. 8lbs. .....Captain Charlengton 3

Also Ran.—Moat 10st.11lb., Mallinyook 9st. 12lbs., Ilde 9st. 7lbs., The Riot 9st. 5lbs., Fearless Boy 9st.

Betting.—5 to 2 on Parkhill and Propriator, four Maisonette sixes Idle and Mallinyooke, tens Fearless Boy and Moat.

The Race.—To a good start the horses jumped off in a line. Mallinyook and Propriator led over the initial flight, Maisonette tailing off as usual. After four flights had been negotiated Fearless Boy took up the running but instead of jumping the hurdles penultimate he crashed into the rails giving his jockey a nasty fall. Maisonette was the first over the last fligh, but in the straight Parkhill came strong winning by 1 1-4 lengths between second and thirdt. Time : 3 mins. 54 secs.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.—Five furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's Meazer 10st. 7lbs. Robinson 1
Capt. W. A. Kennard's Najmi 8st. 9lbs....Barrett 2
Major G. M. Harman's Sir Rupert 7st. 5lbs. Clements 3

Also Ran :—Hachal 10st. 7lb., Arth, 8st. 5lbs., Sublime 8st. 5lbs., Great Power 8st. 2lbs., Musketeer 7st. 10lbs., Dazim 7st. 7lbs., Bittle Exile 7st. 5lbs., Narsing 7st. 2lbs.

Betting :—Twos Najmi, threes Meazer, sixes Hachal, Sublime, Lazim, Sir Rupert and Norsin, and tens the rest.

The Race :—After a long delay the fields were despatched, Meazer being slightly left with Hachal. Najmi and Great Power led, but hundred yards from home Meazer settled their pretensions and won by 1 1-9 lengths, 1 1-2 between second and third. Time.—1 min : 8 2-5 secs :

THE POINTS CUP, SIX FURLONGS.—

Sir John Hewett's Southern Cross, 6st. 13lbs. Crowdon 1
Mr. J. C. Faunthorpe's Devon, 8st. 10lbs., J. Davis 2
Major Musenden and Mr. J, Blacklock's Gilliflower 7st....4lbs.....P. O'Neil 3

Also Ran :—Waiata 9st.9lbs. The Plum 9st. 3lbs, Son of a Gun 8st. 9lbs. Circus Girl 8st. 6lbs, Gurteen 8st. 2lbs. The Point 7st. 13lbs. Lady Polly 6st. 0lb.

Betting :—5 to 2 Waiata, fours Devon, fives Son of a Gun sevens The Flum, longer prices the rest.

The Race.—Waiata was late in getting off the rest starting level. She raced abreast for five furlongs, then Circus Girl showed up and then Devon came but near home Southern Cross passed them easy and won the race by 3-4 lengths 1 length between second and the third. Time.—1 min : 18-2-5 secs :

GOOMTI PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.

Mr. Rosco's Naini 8st. 5lbs.....Harty 1
Gen. T. D. Pilcher's The Muse 8st 2lbs.....Ruiz 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Naughty Boy 9st. 6lbs. Robinson 3

Also Ran.—Lady Gray 8st. 7lbs., Princess Royal 7st. 2lbs., Tigress 7st. 2lbs., O. K. 6st. 9lbs., Envious 6st.

Betting.—Twos Lady Grey and Naini, fours Naughty Boy, sixes The Muse, Princes Royal and Tigress, tens the rest.

The Race.—The whole field were together throughout the journey and after a splendid fight Naini won by a neck, half a length between second and third. Time.—1 min. 31 secs.

THE RESIDENCY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's Morino, 8st. 7lbs...Robinson 1
H. H. Kour Saheb's Bulls Run, 9st. 9lbs...Wooton 2
Mr. Rosco's Wellfield, 9st.....Harty 3

Also Ran :—Hughie 9st. the Missus 8st. 9lbs, Lady Douglas 8st. 7lbs., Mayfly 7st. 8lbs., Miss Santoi 7st. 8lbs.

Betting :—Twos Bulls Run, threes Wellfield, fives Hughie, and the Missus, sixs Morino, and any price the rest.

The Race :—Bulls Run led all the way till fifty yards from home, Morino collared him and after a great struggle won by 1-2 length 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 16secs.

THE MARTINIERE PLATE.—1 1-2 miles :—

Major Mussender and Mr. Blacklock's Pinkie 9st. Major Mussender 1
Capt. Maguet's Goodshot 8st. 3lbs.....Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Sydney Smith's Surkhal 7st. 3lbs.,.....,O'Neil 3,

Also Ran :—Singer 9st. 3lbs., Indore 8st. 12lbs. Bayleaf, 8st. 6lbs., Nagashi 6st. 12lbs.

Betting :—5 to 2 Bayleaf, fours Singers, Pinkie and Goodshot, tens and more the rest.

The Race :—Goodshot led for a furlong, then Nagasi took up the running with Pinkie third. The last named came very strong and won the race by half a length, 3-4 length between second and third. Time—2 min. 25 secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 10th February, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee ,before 6 p. m. on Thursday the 8th inst.

2nd Class Challenge Cup Race restricted to Metre Class Boat ; start at 2-30 p. m.—Course.—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N. Karanja port—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.—14·34 miles.

"A" Class, start at 3-30 p. m.—Course.—Committee Vessel.—Mark Buoy Port—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja port, Committee Vessel—12·57 miles.

"B" Class, start at 3-20 p. m.—Committee Vessel.—N. Karanja Port.—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Committee Vessel.—9·7 miles.

"C" Class, start at 3-10 p. m.—Committee Vessel—SunkRock port—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel.—8·03 miles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th February.

39. Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 11th Feb, 1912.
No 1 Company Sergt A. A. Spilling.
No 2 Company Sergt C. M. P. Clyne.

40. Parades—Wednesday 7th instant.
The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5-30 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for Search Light Manning.

41 Parades.—Wednesday 7th February 1912.
Instruction in D R F and Mechanical Dial for Officers and D R F Specialists. Parade at Head Quarters at 7-30 a.m,
Dress :— Plain Clothes.

42. Parades.—Saturday, 10th February 1912.
Class firing for No 1 Company at the British Infantry Range, Colaba Firing, to commence at 4-30 p.m.
Dress : — Plain Clothes.
Note :— For N C Os. and Men already detailed.

43. Parade—Saturday 10th February 1912.
Officers, D R F Specialists, and Gun Layers, Middle Ground, Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. and proceed direct to Fort by Bunder Boats.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Note :— All qualified Gun Layers should attend this parace.

No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery under No 1 of sub Divisions. A I 6 " & L C is allotted to No 1 Company A 2 to No 2 Company.
Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.
Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.
Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

44. Musketry—Sunday 11th Feb. 1912 :—
The Inter-Company Cup Competition will take place at the British Infantry Range, Colaba.
Firing to commence at 8 a.m.
Ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards.
Captains of teams to be on the range to draw for places at 7-45, a.m.
Traversing Sights may be used. Aperture Sights are not allowed.
There will also be a Spoon Competition under the same conditions, these scores being taken from the Inter-Cup Registers, those who are not selected to five in the teams will use the spare targets.
These scores will not count in the Aggregate for these competitions but the handicap points as they stand at present will be considered.

E. P. GUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

Disturbance from Baluchistan particularly disappeared, but for caused conditions to become slightly unsettled over North west India. A slight depression over the North Deccan persists, and has given thunder storms. Northeast and Chittaldroog report one inch, and Hyderabad two. A shollow depression has developed over South Bengal, and is causing southwesterly winds at the head of Bay.

Forecast thunderstorms will continue in the Peninsula, and are probable in North East India.

Earthquake Report, a slight shock was recorded in Simla this morning at one hour seventeen minutes, from a distance of about one hundered and fifty miles.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.
Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed and all crops doing well.
Moolton.—Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.
Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.
Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.
Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain ; sometimes dull and dewy. Cotton picking over in some places and arrivals generally decreasing.
Viramgam.—Unusually cool. No further rain expected.
Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.
Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.
Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.
Hubli.—Unusually hot. Cotton plants ready for picking, and picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.
Bellary.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the south-western and the submontane districts ; the minimum is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western and southern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in West Central India and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and the western districts of Kathiawar; night temperature is above normal except at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·30" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 2·13" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Hyderabad records a heavy rainfall of 2·13" associated with thunderstorms. Local showers due mostly to thunderstorms have occurred also in the Madras Deccan and the east Central Provinces. Colombo reports 0·52" of rain. There has been an increase of cloud in the central parts of the country and in north-west India Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the northern half of the Peninsula and south Central Provinces.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 5th February, was 30·025 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Judgment.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

26-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D. M. M. Cama and another vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E. F. Nicholson.
42-10, 546-10—Pest R. K. and Co. Gungabai widow vs. The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.
32-11, 942-07—Sham M. and H. Damodardas Vandrawandas vs. The Hon'ble The Advocate-General of Bombay, Madh K. and C. Jam R. and D. and Edg. G. W. and Co.
41-11, 813-10—Bick M. and R. Mahomed Ebrahimbai Gulam Saheb Londay vs. Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed Jitaker—Payne and Co., In Person.
43-11, 60-11—Cap and V. Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Shaikh Bhicon vs. Shamsuddin Pathan and others. Chit M. and K. and Mirza M. and M.
47-11, 1002-10—Craigie B. and C Talsidas Tricumdas and Co The Bombay Cotton M and Co Ltd Payne and Co and Daph F and D.
49-11, 1121-10—Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
50-11, 1065-10—Dastur and Co ; Bai Divalibai vs Ramdas Ratansey—Cap and V.
34-11, 131-07—Tyabji D and Co Rahimtoola Gangji vs Hasanally Sullemanji Edg. G W and Co.
46-11, 1112-10—Little and Co Gordhandas Khatau vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ltd Payne and Co.
48-11, 30-11—Madh K and C Jamnabai vs Ahmed Sulleman Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

274-11—Hiralal and Co—Hiralal Dayabhai vs Iswardas Itcharam and another.
612-11—Payne and Co—Nowhe Dongs vs J. L. Murphey.
755-11—Moti and D. Nursidas Bhimji vs. Dharamsy Karsondas.
778-11—Dik D. and S.—Khetsidas Harmukhrai vs. Chunilal Premchand-Payne and Co,
998-11—S. B. Mehta—Krishnarao Vasudeo vs. Gungabai widow and another.
1038-11—Little and Co. Sulleman Cassum Haji Mehta vs. Haji Mahomed Joosuf Essa Haji Mahomed.
69-12—Ard H. D. and Co. Raichand Mulchand vs. Abechand Punamchand—Little and Co.
78-12—Mehta and D.—Lukhmanji Padamji and Co. vs. Kumbhai Jugjiwan Raisi Raja—Dik D. and S.

Long Causes.

643-11—Mulla and M Boodan Cassum vs. Mariambai widow, C P D Cunha.
292-10—Jeh and S H Anandrao and Co. vs. Raghnath Luxmon Pirale-Dik D and S.
591-08—Malvi H. M. and R. Luxhmichand Kanhiyalal vs. Chandmal Goramal Payne and Co.
306-11—Subnis and G. Nathoo Purshotum vs. Narayan Vithoba Deyeh F and D.
617-11—Subnis and G. Shriram Bapuji Barde vs. Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.
519-11—Payne and Co. Bai Jimabai widow vs. Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Miya, Mulla and M.
700-10—Ard H. D. and Co—Luxmandas Gooculdas vs. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy—Bhai K. and G.
704-11—Pest R. K. and Co—R. D. Sethna vs. Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim Rehimtoola Little and Co.
725-11—Payne and Co.—Canji Cursandas vs. The Colaba Press Co. Ltd. Nadirshah and Co.
726-11—Payne and Co. The Bombay Cotton M. G. Co. Ltd vs. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bhai K. and G.
747-11—Sham M. and H.—Gopalji Kalianji vs. Damodardas Gordhandas Sakarwala—Edg E. W. and Co.
748-11—Payne and Co.—Bai Poribai vs. Gooculdas Mathuradas—Tyabji D. and Co.
846-11—Kimjee and S. E. J. Treasurywala vs. Gasper Almeida and another—S. A. Tyabji.
770-11—Mirza M. M.—The Oriental Bank of India Ltd. vs. Surajmal and M. Jakumar Ragu B and N.
776-11—Captain and V.—S. B. Bottlewalla and Co. vs. A. Fatterle Nopper and another—Bick M. and R.
784-11—Bick M. and R.—M. J. Hakim vs. B. E. Kashinath—Wadia G. and Co.
795-11—Patell and E.—Jamasji and Maneckji vs. Ismail Peer Mahomed—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Hamjidas Ramshaimal Mirzo M. and M.

Short Causes.

601-11—Tyabji D. and Co.—Diwan Bahadur Valubhdas Gopaldas vs Ali Mahomed Amratlal and others.

Long Causes.

667-11 Metha and D. Abdul Latiff Hassum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.
157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S
557-11—Edg G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J. and M.
506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzher Karim Asari vs Vasanji Tricumji—Mat J and M.
296-02—Payne and Co. Purshotum Vallabhdas vs Maneckbai widow and others, Little & Co.
889-07—Jam R. and D. Jugganathdas Devipraasad vs Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.
361-11—Mulla and M.—Shamkorebai widow vs Narbadabai and others, Daph F. and Co. and Tyabji D. and Co.
728-01—Tyabji D. Co.—Waghji Becher and another vs Jaffer Somji Parpia—Cap and V.
697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs Fatmabai Mulla and M.
27-10—Mat J. and M. Fatabai vs Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff S. M. B. and Co. and Payne and Co.
579-11—Cap and V, Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.
717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.
661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Taking De bene Esse Examination of Witnesses
1160-10—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. Rahim Valley Mahomed and another Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M. Part heard.
866-11—Ard H D and Co—Premchand Gellaji and Co vs Vasanji Damji—Cap and V.
1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.
959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co.
328-07—Jam R and D. Ali Mahomed Abdul Hoosein vs Sakinaboo and others, Jeh G. and B. Moti and D.
533-11—Maueklal and T. Hajrabai widow vs Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed, Chitnis and M
295-10—Captain and V. Dolatram Vithaldas vs Ramlal Chotani, S. B. Mehta.
606-10—Wadia G. and Co. Owen and Okell vs. Chunilal Damodar, S. B. Mehta.
149-11—Wadia G. and Co. C. F. Parelwala vs. Coovarbai Mulji and K.
758-11—Wadia G. and Co. Madangopal Chandrarum vs Abdul Saker Esmail Jehangir & S.
798-11—Th. A. Gandhi. Damania Bros and Co. vs Sitaram Naidu Mirza and M. and M.
671-11—Mirza M. and M. Joshi Keshauram Pragji vs Halimabai Widow, Payne and Co.
850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs Jewanchand Lalubhai and Co. Tyabji D and Co.
70-09—Payne and Co—Bai Kessar vs Purmanand Ichalal and other—Edg G W and Co.
112-04—M. B. Chothia—F. J. Aga vs. R T Mody Khund L and M.
69-11—Sham M and H Bai Naval vs T H Desai —Th A Ghandi.
1072-10—Payne and Co—Gangabai widow vs V T Ramji Edg G N and Co.
578-09—Nanu H and Co. Ibrahim Abdulally Moochalla vs. Chobhagmal and Co. Man and N and Madh K and C.

(Before the Prothonotary in his Office).

For Investigation of Pauperism.

At 11-30 a.m.

2-12,892-11 In Person—Mohanlal Kalidas vs. Goverdhandas Ranchordai Bhajat.

At 1-30 p.m.

20-11—In Person—Rattonsey Premji Thacker vs Vellji Pachan Thucker—Dik. D. and D —Part heard.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following circular has been issued in Bombay :—

Dear Sisters and Brethren,—The Famine in Gujrat' Kathiawad and Cutch has been doing havoc to cattle and our fellow human beings. The suffering has grown very acute and daily the misery is spreading far and wide. The call on our sympathy is very sacred, but more sacred than that is our duty to help by our humble mite the poor dumb cattle and our sisters and brethren from starvation by opening our purse-strings. The Indian public have always generously aided the famine-stricken in by-gone days and I trust that the generous hearted people of our Presidency will not fail to discharge their duties in such critical times. Though we have not had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing with our own eyes the great hardship and the intense misery prevailing on the face face of our blessed land, still we have the privilege as human beings to picture to our minds' eyes the ghastly picture of this sad calamity.

I therefore appeal to all my sisters and brethern to rise to the occasion and to send to me any contribution they think it fit. Assistance by way of clothing and grain will also be useful. Even a pipe on an occasion like this is welcome. The fund that will come in my hands for this sacred and humane call of duty will be handed over to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund and will be used for the afflicted by trustworthy men.—Yours &c.,

JAMNABAI N. SAKAI,
President Gujarati Hindu Sir Mandal,
Joint Secretary the Seva Sadan, Bombay.
61 Walkeshwar, Bombay, 3rd February.

Mr. Richards, J. P., yesterday discharged the Rev. H. Hacking, Chaplain, St. John's Church, in the case brought against him by Mrs. Wheeler relating to the funeral incident.

1912 MODEL

CONTINENTAL

CYCLE TYRES

(with reinforced, compressed tread.)

MADE TO WEAR

[no useless *fancy* design.]

THE RUBBER IS where you want it

ON THE TREAD !!

Ask for the

RED EXTRA

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STOCKED WITH

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, ...Hornby Road, Bombay.
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LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., ...Church-gate St. ,,
N. D. PATEL & Co., ...Princess Street, ,,
PHIROZSHAW & SONS, ...Kalbadevi, ,,
W. H. THORNS & Co., ...Esplanade, ,,

AND ALL BAZAAR DEALERS.

AN AMERICAN SHARPER.

Quick Transaction in Strawberries.

BY GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER.

[Abridged from "Nash's Magazine."]

VIOLET BONNIE DAW fixed her guilty husband with a look of scorn, as she led him up to a gorgeous array of share-certificates which she had spread out on the table in the library. "If you could only go in for a good, cheap extravagance like cards, or the gees, I'd feel more as if you could be trusted to bring back the change from the grocer's" she chided him.

"I tried to lose that," he sheepishly returned, looking ruefully upon the collection of shattered hopes. "Where did you dig it up?"

"Behind that red set of Mark Twain books," she replied, more annoyed with his attempt at concealment than with his financial childishness.

"I never thought you'd bother with that finance stuff," he confessed, running his finger slowly up and down the seam of his trousers in embarrassed discomfort.

"I have to see that they're kept dusted, don't I?" She unrelentingly persisted. Here's a wad of stock in the Timbely mine, and some in a ginseng plantation, and some in the Arid Irrigation Company, and some beautiful lavender certificates in the Spanish-American Treasure Search Corporation. There's a lot more of these souvenirs, but I'm strongest for this Spanish American memento. I think I'd have bought some of that myself. Lavender is my favourite colour. Well, what shall I do with them?"

"Keep 'em," Blackie indignantly directed. "I'm making a collection. I'm hunting some green ones now."

She laughed, and swept them into a parcel, and snapped their original wide rubber band around them, and, as she passed him to put them back in the book-case, she tapped him affectionately on the cheek with them. "All right, Blackie," she said. "Go as far as you like, but, for the life of me, I can't understand why a supposedly wise chap like you, who used to invent these games should be such a target for them."

"I don't know myself," Blackie puzzled. I've seen faro-dealers, night after night throw in their wages against a brace game across the street. I guess we're all mugs."

"I'm glad you are such an innocent kid" concluded Violet.

An insistent motor-horn sounded outside, and Blackie grabbed his hat, cane, and gloves. "There's Jimmy!" he exclaimed. "I have him coaxed into playing billiards again, but in the first game he invented a spring cue-tip. I don't believe I'll ever make a sport of him."

"Can't risk it," regretted Mr. Jones. "They're so funny nowadays that its harder, every year, to make a living, and, with fast steamers, and wireless telegraph, and the international police system, a man can't go any place in the world that a red-faced bobby won't tap him on the shoulder the very next day, and say. 'Why, hullo, Onion, the chief was to see you."

"There's more money in a square game anyhow; and it's more popular, "Wallingford sagely commented." The gooks and lollops are just as anxious as ever to be bitten, but they're particular about how it happens to them. What are you going to do about it?"

"Give them an onion plantation," responded Jones with a trace of annoyance. "I've got four hundred thousand dollars of money in the treasury, and I'm afraid to touch a penny of it until I can buy this land and turn it over to them."

"That's at edious way to get money, commiserated Blackie. "How long have you been working it up?"

"Four solid months," groaned Mr. Jones. "I went into it because fruit-and vegetable-culture grafts seemed to have come back in style again. I spent fifty thousand in advertising and office expenses. I suppose I'll have to pay a hundred thousand for the land, if I ever find a tract that's big that nobody wants. That'll only leave me a hundred and fifty thousand to the good. The business isn't as profitable as it used to be."

"I thought you had four hundred thousand in the treasury," figured Wallinford.

"I darent's take out more than than three hundred thousand for the land", grumbled Jones. "I have to leave a hundred thousand there to plant onions. I feel deuced cheap!"

II

As the duly bonded treasurer of the P. M. Club, Violet Donnie hurried into the house committee meeting, a trifle late, and discovered her fellow members eating such strawberries as she had never seen. "Welcome, pretty strangers!" she exclaimed as she found, at the side of her own chair, a tabouret upon which was a generous portion of the beautiful berries, a receptacle for the stems, a dish of powdered sugar, and a finger-bowl in which floated a pansy. I don't know who started this affair, but if it's to be regular, I want a committee meeting every day" and the assembled ladies echoed her wish with chattering delight.

"Mrs. Tarkins is responsible for this delicious treat stated" the secretary, with a smiling glance in the direction of their honoured president.

"They are from the Onomo Strawberry Colony," explained the president, who was a small-faced lady with a small voice, and still clung to a small waist because her husband liked it. She arose and rapped for silence. "Now that we are all together I may explain how we came to enjoy this delightful surprise. About a week ago, I answered an attractive advertisement of the Onomo Strawberry Colony, which promised to deliver a sample of their fruit to all who gave a telephone address; and this neat maid brought me an exquisite little sweet-grass basket of just such berries as these. The next day, the president of the company himself called to see me, and told me all about the Onomo Strawberry Colony. It is five thousand acres in extent!"

"Is it all under cultivation?" asked Violet Bonnie practically.

"Not all of it, but it is to be," Mrs. Tarkins replied. "The president, Mr. Guile, is a very nice gentleman, of splendid manners, and he was obliging enough to give me all the information at his command. The Onomo Colony, in spite of its large plantation, is unable, financially, to grow these wonderful berries on all its land. What it wishes to do now, is to take in enough capital to do so. It has been incorporated for"—here she consulted a memorandum "for two hundred thousand dollars. One hundred thousand is treasury stock for development, and the other hundred thousand is to pay for the land. There is only fifty-three thousand dollars' worth of this stock left."

In the motor-car with Wallingford was a queer-looking man, with no trace of a hair upon his head or countenance and Blackie smiled in delight when he saw him.

Hullo, Onion Jones he hailed the stranger, as he climbed into the car. "I thought you were in London with your hair-restorer."

"I was" responded Mr. Jones, tipping his hat to Violet Bonnie, and revealing the glistening cranium which had given him his nickname; "but I couldn't sell out there, in spite of all the business I showed them the company was doing. They wouldn't bite because I hadn't restored my own hair.

"They are a prejudiced lot, agreed Blackie. When did you come back?"

"About six months ago," answered Mr. Jones, as they sped down the street. I'm going to Egypt with a new Turkish cigarette as soon as I close up my business here."

"Onion's in a funny fix", laughed Wallingford. "He took a tip from his name, and organised a four-hundred-toousand dollar company to grow Bermuda onions, and sold them a five-thousand-acre plantation, and now he can't find the land."

"Fellow I relied on to sell it to me wouldn't wait till I collected the money, and sold it to a sharper with a scheme for washing gold out of desert sand," complained Mr. Jones. "He never told me about it till I wired him, last week, I was coming down to close up."

"Turn it into a coffee plantation," suggested Blacke. "I know a worker that has a fine concession about that size in Brazil. All your shareholders would have to do would be to drain the water off."

A little ripple of aplause, followed by a wavelet of it, and then a breaker, greeted this charming thought. The very thing!

"The bequest of our late founder", went on Mrs. Tarkins, "precludes our spending the money for anything but permanent headquarters, but it recommends our investing it at the highest rate consistent with safety. Mr. Guile, whom I consulted about this matter, states that the Onomo Strawberry Colony stock 'ought' to pay us not less than 10 to 12 per cent. a year, which he very earnestly assured me was the highest possible rate consistent with safety. Anything which promised more than that, he told me, would not be considered conservative," and we must, by all means be conservative.

There was no disputing those strawberries. It would be strange indeed if five thousand acres of berries like these should not yield 10 to 12 per cent. dividends. They ought to yield a hundred. Instinctively everybody looked at Mrs. Cushing, whose husband was a State Senator, and who, in consequence, usually made all the motions.

"Madam President," declaimed Mrs. Cushing, who was a stern business lady of most uncompromising solidity, "I move that we invest the fifty thousand-dollar building fund, left us by our revered founder, Mrs. Priscilla Murray, in stock of the Onomo Strawberry Colony at 12 per cent., and that the secretary be instructed to notify the treasurer to post a cheque for that amount to—to the company, or to the president, Madam President?"

Ten enthusiastic ladies, with luscious big strawberries held daintily in their finger-tips, seconded that motion.

"What a minute," objected Violet Bonnie, who had transacted more actual business than all of them put together. "I move to amend that we first appoint a committee to investigate the Onomo Strawberry Colony."

"I have already investigated it," the lady-president reminded her. "I think I mentioned that Mr. Guile gave me all the information in his power. I have held two interviews with him, and both of them were eminently satisfactory.

III.

Wallingford, Blackie Daw, and Onion Jones were deep in the excitement of "Kelly Pool" when one more member of the almost forgotten old guard walked in upon them in the person of an elderly gentleman with a bland blue eye and benevolent whiskers, whom the trio hailed. with vast enthusiasm, as Rosy, partly because his proper name was the impossible one of Rosley Saint, and partly because he was such an outrageously whited sepulchre.

"What's your line now, mines?" asked Blackie, chalking his cue.

"No; the public's a little sore on mines," regretted Mr. Saint. "They'll come back to them when somebody makes a strike in oil or gold, or lead, copper; but, just now, fruit's the thing. I'm closing up a stawberry colony that will furnish me a nice little vacation, if I can rope in some sucker to go down there and plant something.

"Looks as if you were your own gardener, commented Blackie. Your fingers are all stained pink."

"They ought to be," laughed Mr. Saint. "I spent the morning picking over eight cases of the finest hothouse strawberries I could buy, to get perfect specimens from my strawberry colony for a hen club. I only got fifteen dishes out of the eight cases, but the smart coloured girl I always send out with the samples tells me they voted to buy fifty thousand dollers' worth of the stock. I've bought and sorted a thousand dollers' worth of that fruit this spring, and I couldn't swallow a strawberry, not in a capsule; but the women don't ask for any other statistics."

"That's a big subscription," commented "Wallingford. "Does that wind you up?"

"When I get the cheque—if I do," cautiously admitted Saint. "I have about three thousand yet to sell but I'll unload that in a hurry."

"What are you going into next?" inquired Onion.

Another strawberry company. I've promoted eight since last Easter. I'll never make the mistake I did with this one, though. I built it too big. I got hold of a five-thousand-acre tract of sand and scrubby cactus, for two dollars an acre, and I wasted it all on this one play. I could have cut it up into a dozen strawberry colonies just as handy."

Onion Jones almost shrieked with the pain of that statement. "Five thousand acres he groaned. Lord I wish I had it!"

"No chance," laughed Saint. "I have to turn it over; but wish I didn't."

"There ought to be some way to bring you fellows together," said Wallingford thoughtfully. "Rosy has five thousand acres of sand that's no good to anybody, and Onion wants five thousand acres of sand that's no good to anybody."

"He can't have it," insisted Saint. "I'm in a hole over it too. I wrote a new prospectus for this new company, and promised to put the entire tract under caltivation. I thought I was cute when I provided to lay aside 50 per cent. of the stock for development, but I can't find anybody that's fool enough to take that hundred-thousand-dollar interest in the company to go down there and start digging. Find me a jay that will do it, can't you?"

"They're all locked up," chuckled Willingford. "Blackie's the only man I know now at large who might tackle such a stunt, and he don't know anything about strawberry culture anyhow."

"I invented it," protested Blackie indignantly. "You plant the little end of the seeds down, in the rise of the moon, and water them for three nights with a pink sprinkling-can."

IV

The secretary of the P. M. Club being out of the city, the president, Mrs Tarkins, looked after her mail with cheerful fidelity and her face blanched as she sat, one morning, in the lonely club office, and picked up an envelope bearing the embossed red strawberry which Rosy Saint B Guile used on the stationery of all his fruit colonies.

The present communication was not one designed to increase the doubt and discomfort which Mr. Tarkins had fostered, being merely a reminder to attend the shareholders' meeting of the Onoma Strawberry Colony that afternoon, a formal notification for which had been sent out ten days before, as required by law.

There were no strawbarries served at this meeting, but these was a slender, dark-haired and dark-moustached gentleman who knew all about strawberries, from the root to the table. He was introduced as an expert strawberry culturist, and, though no of could understand the queer lecture he gave, one was sure that he knew exactly what he was talking about.

With the strawberry expert, who was startlingly unlike the popular conception of a farmer or a gardener, was a large, impressive gentleman, with a broad chest, and a round pink face, and a jovial smile, and a diamond cravat-pin and ring which must have cost fabulous amounts. This gentleman was the business man of the combination, and both of them were graduates of the International College of Strawberry Culture! He proposed to form a separate company, to be known as the Onomo Strawberry Colony Cultivating and Marketing Company. If the Onomo Strawberry Colony would give to this branch company its hundred thousand dollars' worth of treasury stock, the cultivating and marketing concern would guarantee to place in any bank the parent company might designate, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, to be held in trust for the growing and marketing of strawberries, on the five thousand acres owned by the colony; and for no other purpose.

The shareholders, a miscellaneous collection of city bumpkins, were delighted, not only with the business partner and the culture expert, but with the entire scheme. They could figure for themselves how advantageous it would be to have thoroughly competent persons like these go down to the plantation, the soil of which produced such marvellous berries, and, providing their own money for the venture, raise tons upon tons of the beautiful red queen of fruits for their mutual profit!

(To be Concluded.)

The following strange story comes from Colombo: Two coolies went out fishing in a field on the 30th January. After wading in the mud for some time they came across a fish—known by the natives as a "kaviya"—which gave them a good deal of trouble to capture. Eventually one of the men, Sandanam, got hold of the fish, and in his triumph put the fish between his teeth with the intention of biting it. The fish, however, managed to wriggle into his throat and every effort on his part to get it out proved futile. The fish got firmly fixed in the man's windpipe and he died on the spot of suffocation. His companion spoke to the above facts at the inquest held by the City Coroner. The "post mortem" examination disclosed the fish firmly wedged in the man's throat, and teeth marks were visible on the fish. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would, you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chamists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

EIGHT MILLION BABIES KILLED YEARLY.

The Penalty of Improper Feeding.

HOW TO PREVENT THIS MASSACRE.

What mother's heart can fail to bleed at the statement that eight million children are brought into the world, in anguish, to be killed before they are a year old by improper feeding?

It is a terrible thought that most, if not all, of these lives could be saved, were the present means of artificial feeding banished and a really perfect one substituted, for it is chiefly the artificially-fed children who die.

WHY COW'S MILK DISAGREES.

Of all substitutes for mother's milk, every doctor will tell you that cow's milk is the best, yet, constantly, the baby fails to thrive on it, and it may cause indigestion, vomiting, or diarrhœa, if graver things do not result from these conditions. The same is true of the other substitutes so largely used for human milk in India—buffalo's milk and condensed milk.

The way cow's milk acts (or buffalo's milk) has long been known. The reason for it has only just been discovered. This reason is that human milk contains, at least, three times as much milk-albumin as cow's or buffalo's milk, and milk-albumin forms the infant's chief food.

This explains why these milks, especially when diluted, fail to nourish the baby. Not to mince words, the child is practically starved, because its food is so lamentably deficient in milk-albumin.

Moreover, as every mother knows, these milks form large, thick, hard, leathery curds, which are the chief cause of indigestion, vomiting and diarrhœa.

Human milk forms soft, thin, finely-divided, easily-digested curds. Their appearance and digestibility have been proved, beyond doubt, to be due to the large quantity of milk-albumin.

Recognising that if this milk-albumin could be obtained and added to the milk used for bottle-fed babies, it would produce a mixture exactly like human milk, which would be superior to every artificial food introduced for infant feeding, scientists tried to prepare it. They have only recently succeeded.

This milk-albumin, prepared by a process protected by Royal Letters Patent, is called Albulactin.

If Albulactin is added to diluted cows or buffalo's milk, it makes the mixture resemble human milk so strikingly, both in appearance and action, that a well-known physician has written: "By adding Albulactin, cow's milk can be made an almost exact copy of human milk."

DOCTORS' EMPHATIC STATEMENTS.

This fact has been abundantly proved by the medical profession, which has used Albulactin in increasing quantities since its introduction into England a few months ago.

The remarkable value English physicians place on Albulactin is shown by the fact that one writes: "Albulactin solves the difficult problem of the artificial feeding of infants"; while another goes so far as to say: "I look upon Albulactin as a godsend."

The physicians of a large children's hospital have written, in an article published in a medical journal, "Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

These testimonials, the originals of which may be inspected by the accredited representative of anyone living in India, at 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., England, form a small percentage of those already received from doctors all over the country.

HOW TO OBTAIN ALBULACTIN.

No mother who has to feed her baby artificially should fail to give him the benefit of this great discovery—Albulactin, which can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars throughout India. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all-important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS.

The average chemist's "store," nowadays, presents, more or less, the appearance of a beauty culture emporium. Nauseous medicines, mustard plasters, and other attrocities or kept carefully in the background, and nothing meets the eye but alluring scents, soaps, lip-salves, cosmetics, and other feminine fal-lals. One wonders, therefore, why this province has hitherto been sacred chiefly to men. The aromatic atmosphere, the poetic associations (did not Keats at one time mingle drugs and dreams:), and the "essentially feminine" nature of so many of its wares make it a quite ideal environment for women. Moreover, most women would prefer to be served by one of their own sex. Undoubtedly a chemist's shop run entirely by women ought to have a huge success in London. Yet there are only 200 women on the Register of Chemists and Druggists in Great Britain, and of these the great majority are employed either as dispensers to doctors or hospitals, or in the laboratories of wholesale houses. One might enter one hundred chemists' shops in London and not find a qualified woman in one of them. With the object of finding out something about women chemists, a number of questions were put to Miss Buchanan, Ph.C., M. P.S., president of the Association of Women Pharmacists, who was kind enough to grant an interview. Miss Buchanan was one of the first women in England to qualify as a chemist, and she loves her work.

NO WOMEN-CHEMISTS' SHOPS.

"Why are there no qualified womenchemists' shops in London?" repeated Miss Buchanan. There are several reasons for this. One is lack of capital; another probably is absence of initiative (women are not enterprising as a rule), and a third is the conservative attitude of the British public. I know of one instance where a qualified woman was employed in a chemist's shop, and customers, men and women, invariably asked to see 'the chemists.' They could not comprehend the possibility of a mere woman purveying their draughts and drugs and pills and potions. The attitude of the London public to the woman chemist is something similar to that adopted towards the woman doctor some years ago. Yet in Paris there is a pharmacy, and a very successful one, too, I believed owned by a Russian lady, and staffed entirely by ladies. It is called the 'White Pharmacy,' because it is painted white inside and out, and all the assistants are clad in white from head to foot." "Women have often been accused of lack of accuracy and attention to detail, Miss Buchanan," said her questioner. "This must prove a serious drawback to the woman chemist, if it is true."

THE NEAT MAN-CHEMIST.

"No; I should say it is not true. I have found women quite as accurate as men. But I find, strangely enough, that men are neater with their hands, and have greater delicacy of touch than women. Why this should be so I do not now. It may be because they are more accustomed to working with their hands. Personally, the fact that I did a good deal of amateur carpentering when a girls has been of the greatest possible benefit to me in my profession. It has given me straightness of eye and attention to detail. "where women fail, it seems to me, is in their lack of enterprise and ambition. To give an example. A girl who obtained a post in a chemist's shop wrote to me complaining that her employer wanted her to learn photography. Instead of seizing the opportunity of adding to her equipments, she grumbled because imagined she was being imposed upon. Then, many girls are content with merely qualifying, and manifest no desire to make their mark. Of course, there are exceptions. Miss Wren, for instance, one of my most brilliant pupils, took the Pereira medal, the "blue ribbon" of pharmacy, at the outset of her professional career, thus outstripping all competitors, both men and women; and she and a number of other women have obtained Research Scholarships and done good work in connection with them.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes us look youngest, so does Aabry Sisters' famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE CITY AND THE KING.

There is, of course, no precedent to be followed on the occasion of their Majesties' return from their Indian tour, but it is fitting that the City Corporation should welcome the King and Queen in the nation's name. As Prince and Princess of Wales they accepted the City's hospitality at the Guildhall on their return from their two great tours through the British Dominions, and it was at the luncheon in 1901 that His present Majesty delivered the "Wake up, England" speech, the most famous of his public utterances.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Birrell was 61 in mail week and not his bitterest enemy would wish him many years of the life that is likely to be his during the next few months. He was born, as he has himself said in a library, and he has passed many years among books. After talking his degree at Cambridge he was called to the Bar, and was far a time the helder of a law professorship at University College, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman promoted him to the Treasury Bench, and the speech in which he introduced his Education Bill is remembered as a splendid example of the genial exposition of controversial matter. As a Minister he has scored one success and one only; he has settled the Irish University question.

THE DUKE'S HOST.

New York is agog with stones of the visit of H. E. H. the Governor-General of Canada. The Duke's host was Mr. Whitelaw Reid the American Ambassador in London. Mr. Reid was born in Ohio 75 years ago, and saw fighting in the Civil War both as a combatant and as a pressman. After the war he acted as Librarian of the House of Representatives, but soon joined the staff of the "New York Tribune," of which he is now the owner. In a sense, he is the creator of modern New York, for the "Tribune" office which he built, was the first of the sky scrapers. He has also left his mark upon journalistic work, for it is to him that we owe the development of the linotype.

CIUDAD RODRIGO.

In mail week was the centenary of the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, an event which may be said to mark the turning point of the war in the Peninsula. Up till the end of 1811 Wellington had acted in the main on the defensive, but on the first day of the New Year he gave the order to advance. The siege of the fortress began a week later, by the 14th the artillery was all in position and on the 19th the successful assult was delivered. The British loss in the operations was about 1,500 officers and men.

RETIRING.

On January 18 Sir W. B. Richmond delivered his last lecture to the Academy students. After explaining that he was retiring because he thought that the Professorship of Painting should be held by a younger man more in touch with modern ideas, he lat himself go on the subject of post impressionist heresies. Sir William is himself among the most distinguished exponents of the older school of British painting. Himself the son of a Royal Academician, he received his training at the Academy Schools, where he won two silver medals. He became an Associate in 1888, a full Academician seven years later, and received his K.C.B. in 1897.

PRINCIPLE OR EXPEDIENCY.

The employes of the Thames Ironworks seem determined to make the future of shipbuilding on the Thames as difficult as possible. At a ballot on the question of hours none were in favour of a 53 hours' week, and all voted in favour of a continuance of the 48 hours' week as of old.

EXTRAVAGANT POPLAR.

Meanwhile one observes that the Borough Council of Poplar, which is not very far from the Thames Ironworks, has decided to purchase a motor landaulette for the used of the Mayor and surveyor. The car is to cost £340, and the sum will be added to the rates. And it is the already heavy burden of the rates which has done more than anything else to handicap Poplar.

LONDON AND THE WEATHER.

London streets were filthy for two or three days, recently and the atmosphere has been vile. But whereas Birmingham, only just over 100 miles away, had 18 inches of snow in its streets in mail week, London's traffic has been altogether unimpeded. The Thames Valley is often spared by storms coming from the north, but it is seldom that the climatic difference between London and the Midlands is so emphatic.

M.A., LONDON-ON-SEA.

The project of founding a university at Brighton, to which we recently alluded in this column, appears to be confined to the establishment of a university college at Brighton in connection with London University. This is a less ambitious but perhaps a more feasible scheme, and a committee is now discussion its inception. It is only fitting that London-on-Sea should be connested in its scholastic capacity with London University.

MR. THOMAS BURT, M. P.

Mr. Thomas Burt M. P.—"Tommy Bort," as Northumbrains of a generation ago knew him—received the freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne in mail week. The honour comes vividly when the industry with which Mr. Burt has been so closely identified is in the throes of a great upheaval. He knows of old the meaning of a wholesale strike. It was a strike—that of 1844—which brought his own brief schooldays to a close. In those days the men were employed under the system known as the "yearly bond," much the same as when farm servants are engaged at the hiring fair, and when they laid down their tools, it was stated, the best hewers could not earn more than 2s. 6d to 2s. 10d. per day. The man who stayed away from work for a day had to pay half-a-crown fine. The pay was poor, but the expenses great, for the miner had to provide his own tools, blasting powder, and candles. The strike involved 20,000 men and boys' and lasted half a year.

PLAYERS FROM ULSTER.

Just now, when Ulster is filling so large a space in the political world, it will be interesting news to London playgoers to learn that arrangements have been made for a visit, though a very brief one, from players representative of the Ulster Literary Theatre. This little company of Belfast players have already given performances in Manchester and Liverpool, and have also occupied, with great success, the stage of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, where their intense note of realism was something like a revelation. Only one piece, however, is to be produced at a series of matinees at the Royalty Theatre namely, "The Drone," an admirable comedy of Ulster peasant life. The author is Mr. Rutherford Mayne, a member of the company, beauty, and construction of whose work have won him a place beside that of the late J. M. Synge.

ARRESTING ACTORS.

The Irish players at Philadelphia, by the way, are not the first company to be threatened with durance vile. In 1648, for instance, a company of Charles I.'s old players tried to give a few performances of Fletcher's tragedy, "The Bloody Brother"; "but after remaining unmolested for three or four days they were at last surprised by a party of soldiers and carried off to prison in their stage clothes. Here they remained some time, until, having plundered them of their valuables, the soldiers released them." After all, if it is that terrible word "shift" which has awakened Philadelphian prudery, we need only recall the Boston ladies, who used to drape the legs of their tables and pianos.

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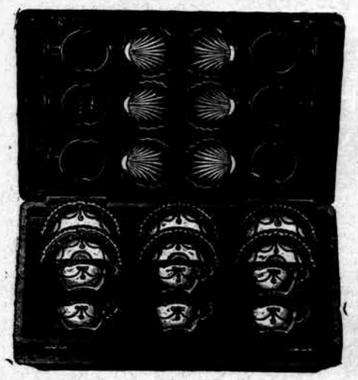

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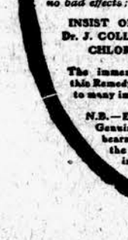

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